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Franco-Italian Accord Rising Above Horizon

Effort to Level Barriers Between Two Great Latin Nations Imminent

Significant to World

Daladier and Mussolini Expected to Confer Over Issues at Early Date

By MALLORY BROWNE
Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—An effort to iron out the Alps that separate France and Italy is imminent.

Transcending in magnitude and world significance any attempt literally to level the geographic barriers between the two great Latin nations, an effort is to be made to effect a genuine Franco-Italian rapprochement, thus getting down to the factors which underlie the existing unrest in Europe.

For the differences that divide these two peoples are, in essence, those which distinguish the revisionist powers from those clinging to the maintenance of the established European order. Fundamentally, an attempt to reconcile France and Italy is therefore an endeavor to master the conflicting dynamic and static forces the clash of which threatens to hurl Europe into the chaos of war.

Conference Expected

A conference between M. Edouard Daladier, French Prime Minister, and Signor Mussolini, Italian Premier, is expected to take place in the near future, to begin specific consideration of the problems posed by Franco-Italian disputes. No definite arrangement for such a meeting has yet been made, the Monitor understands, but there is no doubt that such an interview is officially envisaged, although it is possible that the pressure of current international events and in particular the demands of the World Economic Conference may delay realization of the project.

Obviously no such meeting between the heads of these two countries would even be contemplated unless it were felt that it would have a reasonable prospect of success. That there is today hope of a Franco-Italian rapprochement is due almost entirely to the recent conclusion of the agreement between Italy, Great Britain, France and Germany to collaborate in the maintenance of peace in Europe.

"In the improved atmosphere of the Four Power Pact, it is perfectly possible to see realized that liquidation, desired by M. Edouard Herriot, of the particular problems which separate Italy and France, as well as of other questions between Germany and France, and this by means of bilateral accords which come within the limits and the spirit of the Pact." This declaration of Signor Mussolini to the Italian Senate, the enthusiastic applause which greeted it, and the optimistic echoes it found in the Italian press, called forth the following reply from M. Daladier in an address to the French Chamber of Deputies a few days later:

"I thank M. Mussolini for his courtesy and his will to reach an understanding which he showed during the negotiations, as well as for the moving words which he pronounced in the Senate at Rome with reference to our country. I have ever deplored, and I now deplore the misunderstandings and difficulties which have so long separated the two great Latin nations, whose sincere accord is on the contrary necessary to the organization of European peace."

Cordial Expressions

These cordial expressions of a mutual desire to liquidate past differences are of undeniable importance. Their significance is small, however, compared with the implications of the Four Power Pact itself and of France's acceptance of this proposal by the Fascist Premier. These implications are fundamentally twofold:

First, France, the chief defender of the status quo in Europe and of the Versailles Treaties, accepts—with reserves, it is true, but accepts nevertheless—the "principle" of eventual revision of the status quo and of the treaties that fixed it.

Second, for Italy, France's acceptance of the Four Power Pact consecrates the attainment of equality of prestige with the other great powers, which has long been the cherished ambition of the Fascist

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Things Present

The biggest social worker in the country is Uncle Sam and the extent of his remarkable services are interestingly summed up on the editorial page.

A group of the outstanding cartoons of the week are reproduced on the Daily Features page.

Young tennis enthusiasts will find interest in the special interview with Helen Wills Moody, in which she tells the secrets of becoming a champion tennis player. Young Folks' Page.

Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Hymnal notes, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Ready to Link Two Great Nations

Left and Right—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, © Keystone. Center—© Donald McLeish.

Left—EDOUARD DALADIER, Premier of France. Center — The Alps. Right—BENITO MUSSOLINI, Prime Minister of Italy.

Housing Project Is Brought Nearer In New York Area

Developing City Property on East Side Approved by Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—The Chrystie-Forsyth slum area on the Lower East Side is today a step nearer the modernization which social workers and builders have contemplated for it for several years.

With the approval by the board of estimate yesterday of the model housing project submitted by Sloan & Robertson, architects, the prospect of replacing the dark, unsanitary tenements on the seven blocks of city-owned land with up-to-date apartments at reasonable rentals began to take shape.

Action by the board followed a public hearing—the third at which the project was considered—and was opposed by only one vote. In approving the Sloan-Robertson plan, the board rejected plans submitted by Mr. Andrew J. Thomas, architect for the Rockefeller model housing apartments, and by Mr. Maurice Deutsch, well-known architect, who was said to have offered an ideal one for low-cost housing. The board, however, objected to Mr. Deutsch's project because it required the city to construct and operate the buildings.

Mr. John Halleran, public works commissioner of Queens, who cast the negative vote on the motion to adopt the Sloan-Robertson plan, asserted that the Thomas plan had a better chance of success because of its lower cost.

"The Sloan-Robertson plan provides for a $12,000,000 cost against $9,000,000 for the Thomas plan," he said. "The Sloan-Robertson plan has too much nonproductive area, and it lacks the attractive feature of balconies proposed by Mr. Thomas."

Mr. Thomas, whom Mr. Frank J. Prial, deputy comptroller, criticised for "reading his notes off the back of a brown envelope," explained that he had drawn his plans so as to provide housing that would come within the income range of the East Side poor.

"If your rents for four and five rooms are going to run $45 to $55 an apartment, you are not going to help the people who now live in the slums," he said. "I penalized myself in preparing my plans because I believed that three rooms at $27 a month would be within the reach of most everybody."

Average rentals under the Thomas plan were $8.31 a room a month, as compared with $10.75 under the Sloan-Robertson plan.

The Sloan-Robertson project calls for the expenditure of $12,789,708 for 12-story buildings containing 1927 apartments, of which 44 are to be one-room apartments, 329 two-room; 843 three-room; 553 four-room, and 153 five-room. The plans do not call for tax-exemption by the city.

No Royal Road Is Seen To Banishing of Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6—That every slum area is a complex individual problem which must be solved locally was stressed today as more than 100 experts and dele-

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Chicago Group Swamps N. E. A. With Pleas for Action on Pay

Resolutions Committee Resists Appeals to Call on Mayor to Pay Back Salaries but Makes General Protest Against Such Failure

By MARJORIE SHULER
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 6—The unpaid Chicago school-teachers have pervaded every spot in the seventy-first annual convention of the National Education Association with the sole exception of the report of the resolutions committee, which is the one place they most want to be.

Days of argument with the committee, a protest meeting of 2000 Chicago school-teachers, each wearing a placard marked "unpaid teacher." Even the appeal of four schoolboys to the convention yesterday have failed to move the committee to appeal to Chicago's Mayor to pay 5½ months of back salaries.

Instead the resolutions committee is going to pay its respects to Chicago teachers, "commending them to Chicago and the nation at large as worthy examples of all teachers who have made special sacrifices for the children of America."

Protests Policies

In the same general w he committee will say that "the National Education Association vigorously protests against the policies of cities and other communities which have unnecessarily failed to pay their teachers and that, in meeting public financial obligations, have discriminated against teachers," upon such practices, the resolutions will declare, the association looks as "unfair and unbusinesslike."

But specifically the committee has declined to urge pay for the unpaid teachers of Chicago and they will remain unmentioned unless a last-minute appeal is made on the floor when the resolutions are presented on Friday morning by the chairman, Mr. Donald Dushane, superintendent of schools of Columbus, Ind.

Questions put to members of the resolutions committee about their decision elicited the analysis that the majority of the members are not in favor of "interfering in any local situation," that the minority supervisory group within the association always prevails against the classroom group which constitutes about 8 per cent of the membership, and that some of the committee look upon Chicago's teachers as "militant."

Made Plea to R. F. C.

One of the most dramatic incidents in the history of the association was the appearance on the platform yesterday morning of four boys, Joseph Falconer, Jack Light, Edward Schlick, and Robert Watt, one of them a junior college student, and the other three from high schools, who announced the organization of national high school students and alumni "to take an active stand on civic questions."

"We went to Washington, Falconer said, "to see the Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials whom we hoped would be interested in some plan to loan out money to needy school districts or inducing banks to accept tax warrants as security on loans to be made to schools not only in Chicago but throughout the nation."

The young emissaries "abandoned all hopes," when they first encountered "sympathetic indifference" in the person of Mr. Jesse Jones, governor of the corporation, continued Falconer, saying: "He told us it was too bad the schools had gotten themselves into such a predicament and that the schools should get themselves out of it without seeking the aid of the Federal Government. He also said that he didn't think it would be so bad if the schools did close down.

"Some of the senators, however, seemed convinced that the nation-wide movement to cripple public education must be checked. If such a danger is to be removed and if education is to be protected in the future it is the youth of this country who must do it. It is time that the public realizes that its democracy is safe only so long as public education is preserved. A national youth movement would make

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Ely Sees Hultman And Takes Step To Sift Jury Charges

Governor Sends for the Evidence Upon Which Report Was Made

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, today indicated his intention to go over the evidence upon which the Suffolk Grand Jury based its charges against the two heads of Boston's Bureau of Criminal Investigation with a fine tooth comb.

Following an hour and 16 minutes' conference with Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, at the State House today, the Governor declared he would send for this evidence from Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney.

He also said he had asked the commissioner to get together certain records and reports to submit to him, indicating his determination to make an independent and and thorough investigation of this provocative issue.

Asked if he intended to ask for the resignation of the police commissioner he made short shrift of this kind of inquisition by declaring that he was not interested in personalities but in maintaining law and order in the various state communities. He warned against drawing any inference from this answer, asserting that such inference probably would be wrong anyway.

"I shall ask the district attorney for a transcript of the evidence in the grand jury investigation," he declared, "and I think he will be authorized to give it to me or to anyone else, because the grand jury apparently was not in session for the purpose of returning indictments.

"Of course if the evidence had been presented for the purpose of indictment, the proceedings would be secret and the evidence except in trial of the cast, would have to be kept secret."

It is obvious that with the full text of the evidence, the Governor is in a position to make a fair appraisal of the grand jury's report and it is equally obvious that the Governor is determined to accept only his own conclusions rather than the published findings of the jury.

Alleged failure of the Boston police to close speakeasies operating on club charters appears to be the real fire amid all the smoke curling about the police as the result of the charges by the Grand Jury.

Hotelkeepers, it is explained, fanned the flames when there appeared numerous speakeasies incorporated as private clubs and hence closed to the police. Refusing to accept explanations that the club charter tied the hands of the police, the hotel men are reported to have carried their demand for action to the Governor.

The Governor, in turn, is alleged to have presented the issue to Mr. Joseph Warner, Attorney-General, who, it is said, put the responsibility of launching an inquiry up to the district attorney's office. Indirectly, then, the action of the Suffolk Grand Jury is interpreted by certain noted officials as issuing from

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Uniform Monetary System Sought by Latin America

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—A major subject for consideration at the seventh Pan-American Conference, scheduled for Montevideo, Uruguay, during December, 1933, is commanding world-wide attention at the London Monetary and Economic Conference; namely, the stabilization of currencies and the adoption of a monetary system. This problem has on several occasions appeared on the agenda of Pan-American conferences.

The first international (Pan-American) conference of 1889 recommended the adoption of a common silver coin as legal tender in all transactions between peoples of the Hispanic American republics, and between those same peoples and the United States. A monetary conference, convened in Washington during 1891 to discuss this question, adjourned without having done more than suggest international action toward bimetallism.

The third international conference of 1906 had little better success for, although Latin-American governments were urged to supply the Pan American Union headquarters at Washington with detailed reports of their monetary systems so that a stable foundation for international exchanges might be established, no reports were forthcoming and the idea was temporarily shelved.

High Commission Named

In 1915, when the World War began upsetting the economic and financial equilibrium of the nations in the Western Hemisphere, a financial congress was called at Washington at which all Hispanic-American republics were represented. During the meeting the question of greater financial stability was revived, and out of the conference came what was known as the Inter-American High Commission, one of whose objects was, the "establishment of a gold standard value."

The High Commission began work the following year in Buenos Aires, Argentina. A report was received recommending that all southern nations should adopt either the gold standard or the gold exchange standard. The gold standard requires that currency be redeemed in gold. The gold exchange standard merely requires gold for international transactions. The purpose of this report was to stabilize the currency ratio of one nation with another. It suggested that each nation should establish a central bank where none existed.

It was considered by the High Commission that the maintenance of an actual gold currency was the ideal thing for the two Americas. It felt, however, that such a step was then impossible because of the monetary systems existing, and so it decided that the plan would have to be

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'Canadian' Becomes New Language For Linguistic Talents to Conquer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Linguists searching for new hosts to conquer now can turn their talents to learning "Canadian."

For the laughter of a Canadian University has caused a London company which teaches languages by phonograph to give its official recognition to this new "language."

The company, the Linguaphone Institute, has had to withdraw its special spoken course in English, with which it was presumed to teach French Canadians how to speak the English language, and supplant it by a new course in which the accent is firmly American.

The original course, in which two of the mist popular English broadcasters participated, representing all that was best in the language of the educated Englishman, was greeted with roars of laughter when played to a large class in a Montreal university.

It was firmly pointed out to the company's secretary that Canadians in Montreal and visitors from abroad, had no wish to be taught English with an Oxford accent. They wanted to learn Canadian English.

In Central Europe too there is an increasing demand for the teaching of English with the American accent by the numberless people with business relations in America, as well as by those who are about to go across the Atlantic.

To meet these demands the new course has been made. In place of the alleged "haw haw" of the English voices has been substituted the strong flavor of America in the persons of Mr. César Saerchinger, European manager of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mr. Gladstone Murray, a Canadian radio speaker now in England.

Discovery of Ancient Pirates' Code Sends Chileans in Search of Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Mr. Richard E. Latcham, who left Bristol, England, 40 years ago to seek his fortune on the west coast of South America, has been engaged privately by a Chilean Government department to find hidden treasures of gold and silver which are reputed to have been buried in the Atacama desert by seventeenth century pirates who were known as "Brothers of the Black Flag."

Mr. Latcham, who is director of the Natural History Museum here, was chosen to lead an expedition to the desert regions, because he is the greatest Chilean authority on ethnology, archæology and folklore. If he fails to decipher the secretly coded documents of the pirates which have been discovered, the search will be abandoned.

The "Brothers of the Black Flag," according to Mr. Latcham, were Oriental pirates, for the most part Egyptians, Arabs and Jews, who operated in the Spanish Main between 1600 and 1650. Their base had been located on the northern Chilean coast and it had been ascertained that they had used five different languages to maintain their secrets.

The Anglo-Chilean refused to divulge the exact place where he was at work but admitted that his area of research had been reduced from 25 to seven square miles. He added that although his employers were primarily interested in finding the treasure he himself was absorbed in the scientific aspect of the expedition, which had already made valuable subterranean discoveries in the Atacama desert.

Mr. Latcham left Bristol when only 20, contracted by the colonization department of the Chilean Government. He lived for 10 years in the South among the Araucanian Indians and became so popular among the Mapuches that he was made a tribal chief. He mastered the dialects in record time and was a tutor to the Caciques in their own tongue before he left for the North to advise the Government in important negotiations with the Indians.

Chileans value his advice, which is frequently of assistance to them in their difficulties. He is known as a Sherlock Holmes among his friends, who bring to him numerous problems for solution. His son Richard, a Communist editor, recently was "relegated" to Southern Chile because of seditious journalistic activities.

London Conference Falters And Nations Shift Attention From World to Own Affairs

What Is a Managed Dollar?

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
Washington, July 5

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT wants a dollar that will be worth as much in one generation as in another. This has never been true of any currency, in any country, at any time.

The 1926 American dollar would have purchased $1.40 worth of commodities in 1913; $1.17 in 1917; only 65 cents' worth in 1920; $1.03 in 1921; $1.40 in 1930, and today about $1.60.

How can business operate when its monetary standard of measurement is so variable? It is like trying to measure things with a rubber yardstick. Up to now, proposals to stabilize prices by managed currencies have been dreams of academic economists.

President Roosevelt now contemplates a method for stabilizing prices for good and all. He hopes to achieve this, according to his intimates, by using the extraordinary power given him by Congress to reduce the amount of gold in the dollar by as much as 50 per cent. How would this be done? Simply by varying the gold content of the dollar. If prices got too high, more gold would be added. If prices got too low, gold would be taken away.

In the past the dollar has been fixed in its content of gold, but variable in its purchasing power. By the new scheme the dollar would be fixed in its purchasing power, but variable in its gold content.

What should be taken as the "fair" price for the dollar? Obviously, some arbitrary figure must be selected. The Labor Department issues a table showing weekly price changes of some 750 commodities. From this table an average figure is computed, called the "commodity price index."

It is proposed to hitch the "managed dollar" to this commodity price index. Gold would be added or subtracted from the dollar as this index tended to go up or down. Thus the dollar would be manipulated.

Future Course of Conference Charted by London Delegates

Adjournment Move Halted by Last-Minute Effort to Continue Work—Roosevelt Softens New Statement—Agenda Limit Forecast

By ERWIN D. CANHAM
By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6—The future of the World Economic Conference hung in the balance all day today as a bureau, or steering committee, of 16 nations debated protractedly whether to adjourn or continue meeting on a drastically narrowed basis. In the light of President Roosevelt's greatly softened message of last night there was widespread disposition to prolong the conference, but shorn of its strictly monetary or tariff problems.

The French were insisting that monetary topics, as well as tariff reductions which depend on stable values for national currencies, cannot be discussed until some prospect of stability is in sight. Therefore the conference is left with such modest tasks as the exploration of agreements to limit the production of commodities like wheat and sugar, the discussion of trade handicaps apart from fixed tariffs, and possibly the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements.

Barring of monetary subjects not only shuts out stabilization talk, which the United States likes to see excluded, but also removes the possibility of including silver in monetary reserves or improving its price, and renders a price-raising campaign impossible.

Bureau Outlines Program

An official communiqué issued on behalf of the Steering Committee said:

"Believing that the bureau (Steering Committee) is firmly convinced that the work of the conference should be carried on to all possible extent and as rapidly as possible, and in view of recent circumstances that countries on gold find themselves obliged to declare that they cannot take part for the moment in any monetary questions.

"The bureau is in unanimous accord that:

"First, every subcommittee should meet as soon as possible to make up a list of questions on which discussion can be carried on with most useful results;

"Second, to meet as soon as reports of subcommittees have been received in order to make recommendations for the arrangements which ought to be made for the future work of the conference."

M. Charles Bonnet, French Finance Minister, insisted that if the conference proceeded to debate inflationary proposals such as a commodity dollar or deliberate price-raising by monetary means it would

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Two Groups of Boys And One of Girls Off For European Tours

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—Two groups of boys and a group of ten girls left here for Europe last night to meet the peoples of the Old World and to become acquainted with customs and scenes which hitherto they have known only through books.

The Aquitania of the Cunard Line has 65 boys and girls aboard, 55 being boys from 45 preparatory schools and colleges in the United States, comprising the seventh annual tour of "American Boys Abroad" under the guidance of Dr. Sven Valdemar Knudsen, founder of the International Exchange for Boys. A group of 10 girls constitutes the initial "American Girls Abroad" tour, in charge of Mrs. Paula Jensen Knudsen.

The Knudsen groups will land in Southampton enroute to Denmark, where they will visit Danish homes and then embark on a tour of 10 European countries. The boys and girls are visiting Denmark on invitations in behalf of the Danish people in the interests of fostering friendlier relations between them and the people of the United States.

Among the travelers are two youthful winners: Claire Graham of Carson City, Nev., who won the prize essay of the National Student Forum, and Sidney Levy of Buffalo, N. Y., winner of an essay contest conducted by the League of Nations Association.

The Deutschland of the Hamburg-American Line steamed from here last night with another boys' group of 36 from five states—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Missouri, Minnesota and Texas. This group comprises boys of high school age who are making the trip under the auspices of "World Y Tours" sponsored for a decade by the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. They will visit England, France, Switzerland, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Icelanders Greet Balbo Air Armada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REYKJAVIK, Ice., July 6—The Italian squadron of 24 seaplanes, on its way from Italy to Chicago, landed safely here last night after a 930-mile flight from Londonderry, N. Ire. The leader, Gen. Italo Balbo, reported a severe battle with fog, which in some places reached so high that the planes could not rise above it, while, on approaching the Iceland coast heavy seas and low clouds made it impossible to see land until they were immediately over it.

The airmen were welcomed by a large crowd of people on their arrival, General Balbo going on land for an official reception.

Take-off for the next hop, a flight of 1500 miles to Labrador, is expected to be delayed owing to the late arrival of the squadron and the need for fuelling and servicing the planes.

U. S. Turns to Recovery and Fixed Dollar; Pound Standard Proposed

Gold Powers Seek To Merge Forces

Roosevelt Still Hopes That Discussions Will Continue to Successful Issue

The World Economic Conference falters. Its fate hangs on events of the next few hours.

President Roosevelt, whose note refusing to consider temporary stabilizing of currencies, caused the present upset and demand of the gold bloc for adjournment, still hopes to prevent an open break.

At the same time, he has turned to steps to stabilize the dollar and to speed up his recovery plan.

That the recovery plan must be implemented within 60 days was stated by Mr. Donald R. Richberg, general counsel of the recovery administration, in New York last night.

In Europe, decisive action of the gold powers on the formation of a separate economic bloc, awaits the result of the continuance of the conference.

Likewise, the proposal of Great Britain to form a union for the purpose of standardizing the pound sterling awaits the outcome of adjournment.

It is to be noted also that one of the features of the seventh Pan-American conference this winter is expected to be stabilization of currencies and adoption of a monetary system for the Hispanic-American republics.

In other words, should the economic conference come to nought the problems of the world will shift from an international basis to one, for the present at least, of domestic affiliations.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Having indicated his willingness to sacrifice foreign policies to the success of domestic recovery, President Roosevelt today was devoting his energies toward making certain that his great national recover, program will not fail and that the sacrifice will not have been made in vain.

The second conference between the President and his recovery administrator, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, within two days, is already reflected here in increased pressure on industries to hasten preparation and submission of their basic codes of fair competition and warnings to industry that delay will only serve to force the Government to take the initiative and force them to join in the national effort for recovery.

The Administration is aware of the necessity for prompt action in getting the Recovery Act into operation. The present boom in the stock market and increase in industrial production has developed so rapidly that there is serious danger of a collapse unless it can be backed up by increased purchasing power.

Therefore every effort of the Administration is being concentrated under the President's personal direction toward the task of regimenting industry in the drive for increased employment and higher wages. General Johnson took the first code, that of the cotton textile industry, to the President for his study today. The recovery administration has approved its provisions for a 40-hour work week and minimum wages of $12 in the South and $13 in the North.

However, it is expected the President will defer signing until the woman's apparel industry code, carrying a 36-hour week provision, has come to him in order that the first code to be promulgated will establish a precedent for the shorter work week.

If enough of these codes can be put into operation within the next two months, resulting in a major increase in employment at higher wages, the national consuming power will mount speedily. This is what the Administration believes is the foundation for a permanent recovery and for what the President has indicated his willingness to sacrifice the London Economic Conference.

While the recovery drive was being stepped up here, Mr. Donald Richberg, general counsel for the recovery administration, delivering its warning to industry in a New York speech in which he, analyzing the insecurity of the present market boom, declared there would be no loopholes in the Recovery Act for those who "serve selfish special interests" and that the act must be put into full operation within 60 days.

American Business Warned of Value Of Recovery Act

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—A Government spokesman bluntly warned American business today that if it fumbles the opportunity for self-government under the National Recovery Act "the advance of political control over private industry is inevitable."

In uncompromising words Mr. Donald R. Richberg, long-time representative of railroad labor, now general counsel of the recovery administration, said that should the industrial control plan fail it would not be a failure of government, but

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Gold Bloc and Sterling Group Consider Trade and Monetary Units

Taplin Discloses Control of Stocks By Big Syndicate

Share Owners Founded Appreciation Unit for Sale in 1923

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Mr. Frank E. Taplin, Cleveland capitalist, told Senate investigators today much of the stock he sold to Pennroad Corporation in 1929 for $170 a share cost $52.50 several years earlier.

The stock in question was 222,930 shares of Pittsburgh & West Virginia he sold to the Pennroad Corporation, Pennsylvania Railroad holding company, and had been accumulated over a period of years.

The Pennroad Corporation paid $38,000,000 for the stock, at the rate of $170, when the market price was between $110 and $140. About half of the stock, Mr. Taplin testified, was owned by members of his family or himself.

The entire block represented 73 per cent of the outstanding stock of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia, and Mr. Taplin said most of it was accumulated through a syndicate he formed in 1923.

He said he first discussed the proposed sale in 1926 separately with Brig.-Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president, and Mr. A. J. County, vice-president, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He did not recall who initiated the discussions, but he said he was "inclined to think" he did.

Selling Unit Organized

At that time, Mr. Taplin said, he had control of about 200,000 shares under an original syndicate agreement with other stockholders. This agreement was dated July 20, 1923, and was closed with the sale of the stock.

Turning to the stock transaction, Mr. Pecora asked the witness if he sold the stock to the Pennroad Corporation, and the witness replied in the affirmative.

"Was it your stock?"

"It was under my control. It was partly mine."

"How much was yours?"

"About one-half, meaning members of my family and the company I controlled."

"When did the negotiations commence?"

"There had been discussions for two or three years."

Mr. Taplin organized the syndicate to get control of the railroad. He was previously in the coal mining business. The only railroad official on this list of stockholders, he said, was Mr. Frank Ginn, director and attorney for some of the Van Sweringen roads.

The syndicate expired in July, 1924, Mr. Taplin said, and was subsequently renewed or extended several times. The witness said the last extension of the syndicate agreement was on July 16, 1928.

Railroad Slow to Buy

"What was the object of the syndicate?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"To make money on the purchase of the stock," Mr. Taplin replied, adding it was the plan to hold the stock until it appreciated in value and then sell. During the early part of the negotiations, Mr. Taplin said he was unwilling to sell at the price sought by General Atterbury and Mr. County.

Mr. Taplin then told of letters sent out by him beginning in June, 1927, to stockholders not in the syndicate offering them a chance to "tie up" with him and benefit the same as those in the syndicate when the stock was sold.

As a result of these letters, he said he gained control of from 70 to 75 per cent of the Pittsburgh and West Virginia's outstanding stock. Members of the syndicate paid an average of $52.50 for their stock.

Mr. Taplin negotiated with several roads for sale of the stock, including the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, and the Van Sweringens. In the original discussions he demanded $200 a share, but none of the roads showed much desire to buy the stock at this price.

He agreed he took the initiative in the investigations when the Pennroad Corporation was formed, but said he was not a stockholder in Pennroad. He finally "conceded," if he could not get $200 a share he would "take a little less."

"What price did they offer?" Mr. Pecora asked.

"I don't think they ever made an offer."

Mr. Pecora then took up a loan of $1,950,000 made by the Pennroad to Mr. Taplin in June, 1929. The witness said that was the first formal business he had with Pennroad, all the stock sale negotiations having been conducted by "word of mouth."

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Nations Charting Conference Course

(Continued from Page 1)

put the currencies of the gold bloc in serious danger.

For the conference to continue as it has been doing in recent weeks would, in the French view, imperil the franc. Therefore, M. Bonnet imposes an absolute veto upon currency talks and blasts immediate hope of an international price-raising campaign on Rooseveltian lines.

Deletion of monetary questions is the price the United States apparently must pay for continuation of the conference. It cannot retain a forum from which to convert the world to experimental ideas, nor can it rescue silver.

If America considers extremely minor subjects such as production agreements—which have not gone very promisingly so far, or bilateral agreements, which perhaps might be better worked out directly in national capitals—to be worth while then the conference can continue. Otherwise adjournment seems the only outcome, for the gold bloc's veto on currency talks remains absolute.

Under the French plan the conference would continue largely in committee form with no idea of plenary sessions and perhaps little need of high-powered delegations. Subcommittees on topics left in agenda would be formed and they would deliberate in London for any length of time. The conference as a whole would virtually cease to exist although the shunned word adjournment and the alternative word recess would be avoided. Perhaps the bureau may consult the committees themselves for an outline of work they could usefully do and make a decision on this basis.

Roosevelt Softens Tone

President Roosevelt's second message did not wipe out the memory of the first but produced a better atmosphere. It is pointed out his Monday note was manifestly an argument against the stabilization plan of two weeks ago rather than rejection of the compromise declaration which the conference was submitting for his approval.

As remarked at that time, Mr. Roosevelt's arguments were against temporary stabilization, not against such mild terms as the powers proposed. Moreover his second message appears to accept essentials of the declaration which he rejected on Monday. For example, Mr. Roosevelt's association of the American Government with the statement made in the House of Commons is an acceptance of fully as complete a commitment to ultimate stabilization and return to gold as the rejected declaration would have been. But, of course, steps cannot now be retraced.

Further, in last night's statement, the President tolerantly admits if any countries consider their prices and costs are already in equilibrium they need not follow the United States in policies contrary to their own conception of their own interests. This is a swift change from Monday's terms.

Compromise Agenda Forecast

Today's meeting began at 10 and lasted until nearly two. It continues at 4 this afternoon. The protraction was caused by the desire of the United States and other delegations to retain more substance in the conference than the French were willing to admit. The French ground which was forecast to be adjournment had been very cleverly changed.

There was no mention of adjournment at the meeting. Instead a censorship of the conference agenda to bar money and tariff talks—parenthetically it is the same sort of censorship the United States imposed by barring war debts and stabilization—became the strong French project. This appears likely to be the outcome in some compromise form.

Meanwhile the six gold powers are progressing rapidly in unifying their own camp. Their central banks will meet at Paris Saturday to forge one common suit of armor to withstand any attack. They also envisage the exchange of mutual trade advantages which may lead to an important new alignment in Europe.

The gold bloc is rapidly coalescing into a group even closer than the sterling group, and by virtue of the fabulous French gold reserves as well as important stores of the Netherlands and Switzerland, is manifestly capable of resisting a currency assault. This alliance is likely to be one of the main results of the conference whatever else ensues.

Roosevelt's Defense of Policy

By the Associated Press

LONDON, July 6—The text of the statement handed to the secretary-general of the World Economic Conference in London yesterday concerning the stand of the United States in connection wih the conference follows:

The President has made it clear that he saw no utility at the present time in temporary stabilization between currencies of countries whose needs and policies are not necessarily the same.

Such stabilization would be artificial and unreal and might hamper individual countries in realizing policies essential to their domestic problems.

He urged the conference to seek consideration of its fundamental tasks of facilitating policies by the different nations directly, not to turn to temporary expedients, but to mitigating and, if possible, remedying the harassing evils of the present economic situation.

In the hope that the United States may be of help to the conference, to whose success and friendly cooperation the President continues to attach the greatest importance, it may be useful that we should develop this thought somewhat more fully.

American Position Explained

Revaluation of the dollar in terms of American commodities is an end from which the Government and people of the United States cannot be diverted.

We wish to make this perfectly clear. We are interested in American commodity prices. What is to be the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies is not and cannot be our immediate concern.

The exchange value of the dollar will ultimately depend upon the success of other nations in raising the prices of their own commodities in terms of their national money, and cannot be determined in advance of our knowledge of such fact.

There is nothing in our policy inimical to the interests of any other country, and we are confident that no other country would seek to embarrass us in the attainment of the economic ends required for our economic health.

When the currencies of those great nations of the Continent of Europe—France, Italy and Belgium—depreciated over a period of years, there was no criticism from us, nor did we criticize their ultimate devaluation.

And when Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries went off the gold standard, there was only sympathetic understanding in the United States.

Great Britain has been off the gold standard for nearly a year and three-quarters, and the United States has been off for less than three months.

National Programs Recognised

Nevertheless, we are glad to be able to associate ourselves with the statement of British policy made yesterday, July 4, in the House of Commons by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury when, speaking in the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said:

"My right honorable friend has on a number of occasions expressed the view of His Majesty's Government that although a return to the gold standard might be our ultimate objective when proper conditions were assured, we must reserve complete liberty to choose both our own time and parity. He does not think he can usefully add anything to that statement now."

If there are countries where prices and costs are already in actual equilibrium we do regard it to be the task of the conference, as it certainly is not the purpose of the American Government, to persuade or compel them to pursue policies contrary to their own conception of their own interests.

It is not sufficient to escape from present evils, but it is our duty to consider together how to avoid a recurrence in the future.

The first task is to restore prices to a level at which industry and, above all, agriculture can function profitably and efficiently.

The second task is to preserve the stability of this adjustment, once achieved.

The part which gold and silver should play after adjustment has been secured would seem a further subject suitable for consideration by the conference.

We conceive, therefore, that the great problems which justify the assembling of nations are as present today and as deserving of exploration as was the case a few weeks ago; and we find it difficult to conceive that the view which it has been our obvious duty to take on the minor issues of temporary stabilization can in any way diminish the advisability of such discussion.

London Conference Hanging in Balance

(Continued from Page 1)

of the present industrial system, either proving the system fundamentally unsound or indicting its present managers of incapacity to operate it successfully.

His warning message was contained in a speech to the Merchants' Association of New York in which was expounded anew the policy of the recovery administration and in which business and labor both were exhorted to come forward quickly.

If the program is not rolling forward within the next 60 days because of holding back by either group, he said, "they will be indicted for incompetence by the suffering millions who are now giving to industrial leadership one more chance—perhaps the last—to justify its authority.

"There is no choice presented to American business," he said, "between intelligently planned and controlled industrial operations and a return to the gold-plated anarchy that masqueraded as 'rugged individualism.'

"There is only the choice presented between private and public election of the directors of industry. If the privately elected boards of directors and the privately chosen managers of industry undertake their task and fulfill their responsibility, they will end all talk of dictatorships and governmental control of business. But if they hold back and waste these precious hours, if they take counsel with prejudice and doubt, if they fumble their great opportunity, they may suddenly find that it has gone forever."

"There can be no honorable excuse," he said, "for the slacker who wastes these precious moments with doubting and debate—who palsies the national purpose with legalistic arguments and appeals to prejudice.

"There is no change of any provision of the Constitution attempted in this law," he later said. "Therefore, all the time-honored constitutional rights of the individual remain unmodified by this law.

"If my brethren of the bar will read again certain opinions of the supreme court they will find there written down that the supreme law of Connecticut, as of the individual, is the law of self-preservation. A government sworn to protect and to defend the Constitution cannot permit that Constitution to be used as a shield for the enemies of constitutional government."

New Boston Industries Increase Employment

More than 1000 people were put to work in May by the 18 new industries established in Metropolitan Boston in that month, it is shown in the monthly survey of the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, available today.

The record for May brings the total of new industries thus far this year up to 93. The May projects range from sportswear manufacturing plants to bakeries and from polishing preparations to architectural ironwork. One of the new firms makes sausages and packs salad oil. Three new shoe factories are in the list and one leather products manufacturer.

Harvard Students Get Prized Scholarships

Award of 149 fellowships and scholarships to students in the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences was announced today by Dean George H. Chase. The total monetary value of the awards is $74,215, an average of nearly $500.

The list includes two research fellowships for work at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory at Soledad, S. Af., during the first half of the year 1933-34, won by Arthur G. Kevorkian of Providence, R. I., and Neal A. Weber of Towner, N. D. With the exception of four awards for the summer of 1933, the rest are all for the full academic year 1933-34.

Events Tonight

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Public lecture by Mrs. Edwin G. Nourse, director, Institute of Economics, Brookings Institution, on "The New Deal Versus the Old Difficulties in Agriculture," Billings Hall, 8.

Brookline outdoor concert, by People's Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Will Dodge, conductor, auspices Brookline Musical Society, Inc., Dean Road Playground, 8.

"Frolic," West Roxbury Post, American Legion, No. 187, Legion grounds, Center Street, day and evening, through Saturday.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Cougar," 1:00, 3:13, 5:25, 7:35, 9:50 p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:54, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06 p. m.

Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30, p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress, Wellesley College: Morning lectures and afternoon round tables, through July 15.

Annual mid-summer meeting, Whittier Home Association of Amesbury, talk by Mr. James Roosevelt, Friends' Meeting House, Friend Street, Amesbury, 3.

Sale, benefit disabled ex-servicemen's exchange, home of Mrs. Charles E. Monroe, Little Driftway, Kent Street, Scituate, 11 to 5:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Daily lecture, lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

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Hollis—"Moonshine and Honeysuckle," 8:30, p. m.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 10:34 a. m., 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegal; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays, 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of two eighteenth century masters of Japanese color prints—Hokusai, noted for his fine draftsmanship, and Hiroshige; American Indian baskets, gems and gem stones; sea life; small American mammals.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

The Architects' Shop—General exhibition of arts and crafts by architects and draftsmen of Boston. Sketches of France and England by Marjorie Pierce. Through July 8.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Friday; somewhat warmer tonight; cooler except on the southeast coast Friday.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer in south and central portions tonight; cooler Friday.

Rhode Island: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh westerly winds; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	84	Montreal	70	80
Bismarck	64	84	Nantucket	64	64
Boston	68	68	New Orleans	78	80
Buffalo	68	76	New York	70	78
Calgary	46	70	Norfolk, Va.	68	82
Charleston	76	78	North Platte	70	80
Chicago	70	78	Philadelphia	72	86
Cincinnati	68	86	Phoenix, Ariz.	94	106
Denver	68	90	Pittsburgh	64	80
Eastport, Me.	54	70	Portland, Me.	66	66
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	72	86
Honolulu, T.H.	..	78	St. Louis	76	90
7 p.m. July 5	72	..	St. Paul	70	86
Helena, Mont.	56	62	Salt Lake City	74	94
Huron, S. D.	72	94	San Francisco	52	60
Jacksonville	78	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	82
Kansas City	74	88	Seattle	54	76
Key West	82	82	Tampa	78	84
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	70	84
Memphis	78	88	Wichita, Kan.	74	90
Miami, Fla.	78	84	Williston, N.D.	60	70

A—9 a. m. July 6.
B—Maximum July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:06 p. m., Friday 10:48 a. m. Height of tides 11 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

Archibald Roosevelt Sails for Grecian Tour

Two transatlantic liners called at Boston today, the Cunard-Anchor line steamer Transylvania arriving from Glasgow and Belfast and the Italian Line motorship Saturnia sailing for the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, and Mediterranean ports.

On board the Saturnia was Mr. Archibald Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, with his wife and Archibald Jr. Mr. Roosevelt took his automobile along with him and the family will make a tour of Greece during the summer.

Central Trust to Open Doors Again, July 17

Mr. Arthur Guy, state bank commissioner, announced today that plans for the reorganization of the Central Trust Company will become effective on July 17. The commissioner said that at that time the new County Bank & Trust Company, formed as part of the plan, will open for business. Depositors in the savings department of the closed Central Trust Company will receive a credit of 50 per cent in the new company. Depositors in the commercial department will receive a credit of 25 per cent.

The total amount of money to be released to Central Trust Company depositors at this time will be approximately $3,700,000 against which the new bank will take over certain assets of the closed bank. The remaining assets not taken over by the new bank will be liquidated by the bank commissioner for the benefit of the depositors of the closed bank. Additional payments to depositors will depend upon the liquidation of the assets.

The new bank will conduct business at the old Central Trust Company headquarters and also at the East Cambridge branch. The new institution will be affiliated with the National Shawmut Bank of Boston.

Centrum Agrees To Dissolve And Join Hitlerites

Roman Catholic Group Was Last Remaining Independent Body

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, July 6—The long-awaited voluntary dissolution of the Centrum, the last remaining political body outside the Government, issued last night, proves to be a compromise of a hitherto unprecedented nature.

The Centrum, according to a statement issued by its leaders, agrees to break up its political organization immediately and give adherence whole-heartedly to the National Socialist Government. Representatives in the Reichstag, the Landtag and other elected bodies are to form a group by themselves, under approved liaison officers, whose duty it will be to maintain close relations with the government party. The liaison officers will thus, as one authority said today, keep the Centrum representatives from going off the road.

The Centrum leaders undertake to place all their resources at the disposal of the National Socialist movement under the guidance of the Reich Chancellor. In return their arrested members are expected to be released, their party funds retained and their denominational papers not interfered with.

Criticism by Hitlerites

The arrangement, as proposed by the Roman Catholics, for voluntary liquidation of their party is understood to be disappointing to some National Socialists, who claim that the Roman Catholic concessions do not go far enough. So the Hitlerites feel that the Roman Catholics are not thus sufficiently incorporated in the national front, the Monitor understands.

However, no decision has yet been reached as to whether, or to what extent, Roman Catholics will be willing to make additional concessions.

Nevertheless, the announcement to which the former Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, is understood to have agreed, is claimed as completing the process of political fusion which has now cleared the ground for the great national reform about to be undertaken by a completely united Germany.

The Centrum's farewell manifesto, issued today to this body's past supporters in the constituencies, suggests that although the outward form of the organization has been broken up, individual members will continually serve Germany as their group has done continuously for 60 years, placing always the interests of the state above those of the party.

Pastors, Not Politicians

Addresses delivered in Freiburg by Archbishop Dr. Groeber and in Würzburg by Archbishop Matthias Ehrenfried emphasized that Roman Catholic priests in the future must be pastors rather than politicians, and that they must abstain, alike publicly and in private, from all criticism direct and indirect not only on members of the government but also of the official measures.

The Centrum Party dates from the days of Bismarck and the Franco-Prussian war and, occupying as it has done, a position halfway between the political extremes on either side, it has almost continuously held the balance of power in German politics. Prince von Buelow tried to overthrow its Roman-Catholic connection, but was instead signally defeated himself in 1909. Since the formation of the republic in 1919 the Centrum has been included in every government.

Its enormous influence, even in eclipse, is reflected by the orders in South Germany for release of the arrested members of the lately dissolved Bavarian People's Party, the Bavarian equivalent to the Roman Catholic Center party of North Germany.

Mail Volume Increases Under New Postal Rates

A marked increase in local first-class mail has been noted, Mr. Thomas O. Feeney, superintendent of mails, in the Boston Postal District, as a result of the reduction of the local first-class rate from three cents to two. Business firms, which since the three-cent rate went into effect have been delivering their bills by messenger, are returning to the mail route.

The new rate went into effect last Saturday, but yesterday was the first day of actual trial, and business at the South Postal Station was noticeably quickened. The Boston Postal District includes: Arlington, Belmont, Boston, Braintree, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Lexington Malden, Medford, Melrose, Milton Needham, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Stoneham, Waltham Watertown, Wellesley, Weston, Weymouth and Winthrop.

Board to Hold Hearing On 'El' Wage Demands

A hearing on whether wages of the Boston Elevated Railway's employees should be cut 15 per cent or raised 11½ cents an hour will start on July 17 before the Board of Arbitration. This board was organized yesterday to act on the wage and working rules contract between the Boston Elevated Railway and Boston Local 589 of the Carmen's Union.

Mr. David A. Marshall, Boston lawyer, will be the neutral member of the board on which Mr. James H. Vahey will represent the union and Mr. Bentley W. Warren the company. The "El" demands that the employees accept a 15 per cent wage cut, while the union demands that wages for all classifications be raised 11½ cents an hour.

Ely Takes Steps To Sift Jury Charges

(Continued from Page 1)

the inability of the police to find a way to padlock the speakeasies.

Now that the bill requiring these so-called clubs to obtain a license from the city licensing board, and thereby permitting police entrance has been signed, Mr. Arthur L. Race, president of the City of Boston Hotel Association, declared today he expected more effective police action.

There is prevalent a strong tendency to explain laggard police action against the speakeasies by presenting the police as caught in a legal strait jacket. According to the club charter provision a certain number of men may apply for a charter to form a club, and they may obtain it, if their records are free from certain blemishes, and if the location is suitable.

Mr. Frederic Cook, Secretary of State, declared Mr. Hultman has continuously sought expanded legal supervision to allow police entry to these "clubs." But it has been possible, he indicated, for men having complied with the letter of the law, to obtain charters and operate speakeasies, practically immune from police interference.

There is in many quarters a tendency to give the police the benefit of the doubt on the assumption that the club charter provision and the general public's liberal attitude toward non-enforcement have weakened police work against speakeasies.

Judicious persons have sifted the jury's report and decided the pivotal charges against the officials of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation are those dealing with the speakeasy issues.

As cities in the United States tussle with the racketeering octopus which squeezes revenue from retailers, laundrymen, milk dealers and wholesalers, Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, representing the bulk of the retail volume in Boston, declared he had never heard a complaint of a Boston retail store paying tribute to a racketeer.

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Economist Finds Nothing New In Recovery Plans

All Have Been Tried Before, Columbia Man Says, and Found Wanting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—Political and financial leaders of the nation were sharply condemned at the seventh annual Institute of Public Affairs here last night by Dr. H. Parker Willis, Columbia University economist, for their failure to adopt a "consistent philosophy of economic conduct."

Dr. Willis, who in addition to teaching the subject of banking, has, in his position of special adviser to the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, aided Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, in drafting sections of the bankin law, characterized the country's leaders as "disciples of opportunism, grasping any leading strings that may be dangled before their eyes."

The impasse at the World Economic Conference he attributed to the lack of consistency and careful thought on the part of the United States and its failure to do its duty in aiding in the shaping of international opinion and then guiding it.

Most of the ideas upon which the Government is working are neither new nor radical, Dr. Willis declared. "Our 'intra-nationalism' is extreme protection," he said. "'Our industrial recovery' is subsidy to special groups of interests; our 'labor policy' is the craft guild monopoly of the later Middle Ages; our 'gold embargo' is neo-mercantilism. We have visited the lumber room of economic theory and we have refurnished our living quarters with the broken-down furniture of the past generations."

People in this country, it was pointed out, have been disposed to elect political candidates largely according to conditions of crops and the stock exchange, rather than on the basis of their theory of government.

Defines Liberal Code

The code of economic liberalism, which Dr. Willis said he would like to see adopted, included:

1. Reinstatement of a system of freer communications between nations.

2. Willingness to grant to those parts of the earth which possess super productiveness for given products the right to develop their resources to the utmost.

3. Insistence that these commodities be paid for upon a basis of solid worth.

4. Refusal to grind the ax of small monopolistic groups of labor whose chief object is to keep other units of labor from getting employment.

5. Rejection of the "pseudo-humanitarianism of the social worker and uplifter whose sympathy is with the labor oligarchy and not the under dog."

6. Insistence on the fundamental of the survival of the fittest in industry as long as possible.

7. Refusal to believe that there is a small group picked out by nature or campaign contributions who are especially entitled receive the awards of government.

8. Insistence that those who are intrusted with the savings of the public shall administer them honestly.

"If we can carry out even a small part of this program," he said, "we shall go far toward the restoration of that general conception of economic freedom, and industrial liberalism which has lain at the base of the most of the beneficial achievements in economics, science and business of the past 100 years."

Skeptical of Recovery Plan

It will be a miracle if the Administration's effort to manage industry is successful, Dr. Rufus S Tucker, New York consulting economist, told the same meeting. "The way to avoid future depressions," he declared, "is not to increase the amount of government interference, but to reduce it." Governmental action intended to increase production of profits or even wages has in the past frequently failed and if the Government attempts to assist in limiting output or fixing prices, its effort is almost surely doomed to failure, in Dr. Tuckers view.

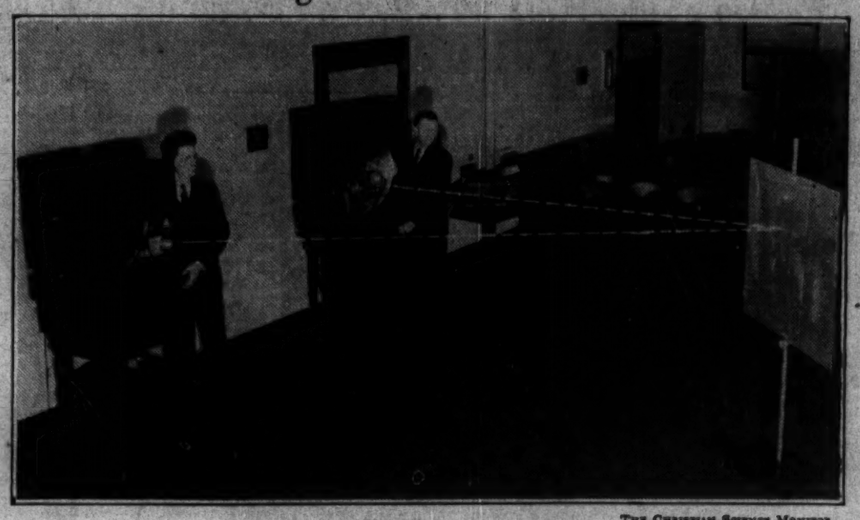
While President Roosevelt's inflationary policies have been consistently criticized before the money and banking round table all this week, commendation was given today to his effort to solve the farm mortgage problem. Dr. A. Wellington Taylor, dean of the graduate school of business administration of New York University, said "he wisdom of this effort could not be questioned. "It is not inflation, but reflation," he declared, adding that the President is to be especially commended for "refusing to delay a solution of the farm loan problem with the country busy pursuing the will-o'-the-wisp of inflation."

For better relations with Central America, the United States needs most of all, competent diplomatic representatives, in the opinion of Dr. Dana G. Munro, professor of Latin-American affairs at Princeton University. At the present time, fortunately, United States representatives in Central America are career men. and as a result this country has been involved in no very serious difficulties in Central America in the last few years, he said.

Questions have arisen, he added, but have been dealt with in a way which caused little embarrassment to the United States Government and little hostile criticism abroad.

The need for consolidation of counties with a view to improving administration and reducing costs, was brought out before the round table on county government. Obstacles to consolidation were said to be constitutional, legal, political, special interests, and local sentiment.

Testing 'Radio of the Future'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTINGHOUSE "BEAMCASTER" AND RECEIVER

Short Radio Waves Reflected Like Light in Mirror at Fair

Nine Centimeters Long, These Beams Can Be Directed Like Flashes on Heliograph Up to 120 Miles; How Radio Set 'Works' Is Explained

The Fair's 'Gadget Gallery'
Last of Six Articles

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — "Seeing radio" may not actually be possible at the Electrical Building in Chicago's Century of Progress but its activities are certainly brought down to nearly visual characteristics. For instance, there is the Westinghouse exhibit of "beam casting" which is broadcasting with the "broad" taken out.

Radio waves have made their way to fame, at least in the home entertainment field, by their ability to go everywhere at the same time. Neither walls nor hills could stop them. But their virtue was also their fault. While able to reach millions they were not much good to carry secret messages. And because they do spread out so they have limited the number of wave lengths which could be granted to radio stations so that they are at a premium today.

Now ultra-short waves, shorter even than the so-called "short waves," have been worked out with the result that radio can be confined, focused and sent forth like a searchlight beam. In fact these waves are nearly of the light ray family. Like light, walls and similar obstacles will stop them. But darkness and fog do not affect them. Also they are not affected by static as are their longer brothers.

How short are those "ultra-shorts"? Broadcast waves run from 200 to 600 meters in length. Ordinary short waves from 15 to 100 meters. These ultra-shorts used at the exposition are only nine centimeters long. They make possible a radio receiver and transmitter in the same room, with the transmitted waves making a path that can be definitely checked by the observer.

To prove this the rays are sent against a mirror and reflected back to a receiver some distance from the transmitter. If an obstacle is put anywhere in this double path the signals practically stop. But the same obstacle can be moved anywhere else in the room without affecting the signals.

Using such an arrangement 10 stations could use the same wave and by sending in different directions cause absolutely no interference, although the 10 stations should be located on the same acre of ground.

An acre of ground wouldn't be much for a broadcasting station but the ultra-short apparatus is so small that it can be moved about easily by hand. That is another point in its favor for it costs little to build and operate.

While ultra-short waves cannot be generally used as yet in broadcasting they can be spread out to cover a distance of 20 miles, while Marconi now claims to have worked them out for distances up to 120 miles. That they offer the next great field in radio is without question. And at the exposition visitors have a chance to "see" them in operation and realize how much of a hybrid they are between light and ordinary radio.

Another opportunity to "see" radio is offered in the R. C. A. exhibit at the Radio and Communications Building, which, adjoining the Electrical Building, can be treated as part of it. A large board is set up showing pictures of the tubes used in a superheterodyne receiver. In the center of each tube, the tubes being 3 feet tall, is a round glass disk about 8 inches in diameter. This is really the end of a cathode ray tube. On this disk a continuous bright green line appears.

A radio set is connected to this display and the loudspeaker is placed close by. As soon as a voice or music is heard the line begins to move rapidly up and down in wavelike forms. Actually, the visitor is seeing electrically the waves coming through the set. Each tube has a different function and the cathode ray units working for each have been set up so that the wave in one tube suggests the function of that tube in a real set, the wave in another, etc.

Not easy to describe since its appeal is visual, the panel will prove of much interest as every little variation in sound can be traced by its lightning-like undulation on the bright green line.

As we pass by many other exhibits a simple device attracts the eye. Among electrical devices it is not important. It is a light-weight flat iron. The clever part of it is not electrical at all. It is a groove along the side of the point so that when the lady of the house irons a shirt she can turn the corner around a button without pulling it off.

A simple thing yet indicating the attention to small details characteristic of the genius of minor as well as major inventions the Century of Progress is filled with both.

But it is getting late. We leave the great Electrical Hall and pass out onto a plaza over which a solid dome of light is suspended, formed of a complete circle of powerful searchlights. Floodlighted panels of reds, greens and blues stand out in the panorama of the exposition spread before us. Suddenly they dim, one by one. Another day at the fair is completed. And we have completed our tour of the technical exhibits

Tomorrow a new throng will see them and so each day throughout the summer. But we have reached the gates. The grounds are now nearly dark. Midnight descends upon the Century of Progress. And so to our hotel.

Plymouth Has Record Output

DETROIT, July 6—Plymouth sales for week ended June 24 again broke all records, totaling 6826 cars, an increase of 45.9 per cent over the like week a year ago.

Birds Mingle With Blossoms in Great Wild Flower Reserve

Fifteen Acres of Blooms on New Jersey Hill Made Attractive to Feathered Creatures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHORT HILLS, N. J., July 6—A 15-acre "wild flower reservation" started here several years ago by Miss Cora Hartshorn has been developed so attractively that it now lures both nature lovers and birds.

Appropriately named "Winding Paths" by its founder, because it contains a small hill circled by more than two miles of pathways, the reservation attracts the winged inhabitants of the distict by its sandstone bird baths along the trails and winter feeding stations sheltered from snow and inclement weather.

Inverted chestnut tree trunks, called "totem poles" because of grapevines trained around, have been placed at various points on the reservation, and there is a stretch of lowland with ferns and a ridge of forsythia, Japanese cherry and flowering crabapple. An "outdoor room" has been built on a reclaimed sand pit, with benches connecting tree trunks and a "wall" of young oaks planted at short distances from each other.

A building called "Stone House," which fits into the general plan as if it had been there from the beginning, has just been erected at the northern foot of the hill. Designed by Mr. Bernhardt E. Muller, Millburn architect, the uncut stones used in its construction were obtained by quarrying in the neighboring town of Springfield under the supervision of Mr. Stewart Hartshorn, who, although 93, is still active in the town's development. A stone squirrel house in front of the structure, a rock garden terrace back of it and, in front, a garden with plants and oddly shaped rocks, complete the picturesqueness of the surroundings.

Wallace Acts to Stop Rise in Cost of Bread

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP) — The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, moved yesterday to head off a bread price-raising movement with an announcement that complaints of boosts in its prices were being referred to the Attorney-General "for such action as may be found necessary."

The secretary said the action followed reports of price rises in "widely separated localities." He warned that anti-trust laws were "still in full operation."

Joining in a statement with Mr. George N. Peek, chief of the agricultural adjustment administration, Mr. Wallace said marketing agreements or codes of competition had been approved in no case under either the agricultural act or the Industrial Recovery Act and that industries in no instances had been exempted from the anti-trust law prohibitions and would not be until agreements or codes had been "formally approved and promulgated." Farm administrators refused to make public the complaints they said had been turned over to the Department of Justice.

Rochester Accepts University's Gift

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6—Construction of a new public library and another municipal building as the first steps in establishing Rochester's proposed civic group on the banks of the Genesee River has been virtually assured by the city's acceptance of the initial site as a gift from the University of Rochester.

The gift is contingent upon the city's pledge to build the first two units within 10 years or pay $250,000 for the site. Under the agreement and in line with the desire of the late Mr. George Eastman in bequeathing the site to the university, the library must cost not less than $500,000 and the second building not less than $300,000.

Should present plans be carried out, Rochester, it is claimed, will have one of the most elaborate civic centers in the United States. Designs submitted by Mr. Harlan Bartholomew, city planner, call for bridging the Genesee with a garden plaza covering two city blocks, beneath which the river will course to Lake Ontario. New library, City Hall, state building, museum and others will stand on either side of the river in the heart of down-town Rochester.

Conference on Peace To Meet at Vassar

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today announced the program of a three-day conference on international problems and world peace at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, beginning on Sept. 15.

"This Interdependent World" will be the subject of discussion at a dinner which will follow the opening reception of Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, national president. Miss Amy Woods, national vice-chairman, will open the conference; Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, also will speak.

Features of the second day's program will be a breakfast meeting at which Dr. Esther Crooks, of Goucher College, will lead the discussion on the topic "What Hope for Cuba?" Mr. Norman Thomas will be among the speakers at the evening session.

On Sunday, Sept. 17, there will be a breakfast meeting to discuss "Education for Peace," a round table on "Private Manufacture of Arms," and addresses on "World Planning for Peace." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Dr. Mary E. Woolley are scheduled to speak at the closing session.

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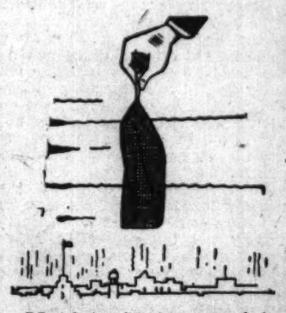

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Swanson Wants Public Work Fund For 'Strong Navy'

Modernization Plan Set at $77,000,000; Total Cost, $361,000,000

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 6—Driving ahead with his announced policy of a navy "second to none within treaty limits," Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday announced plans for the modernization of five battleships at a cost of $77,000,000. Allocation of the funds for this purpose will depend on the decision of the emergency public works board and the President.

If carried out the program would complete modernization of all 15 battleships now commissioned in the American navy. Seven have already been modernized and three more are in process.

Mr. Swanson also announced at the same time a program for the rehabilitation of shore stations to cost $37,000,000, also subject to approval of the public works board. This board has already allocated $382,000,000 to the navy for the construction of 32 new ships and $9,000,000 for airplane construction.

Should both the public works board and the President approve Mr. Swanson's ambitious program it would mean a total of $361,000,000 allocated at one time for the purpose of building the navy toward treaty strength. It would also mark a sharp turning point in American naval policy, which, ever since the Washington Naval Conference, has been one of reduction. This program would mark the first major increase in the navy since that conference.

The five battleships to be modernized are the California, West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland and Tennessee. Already in process of modernization are the Mississippi, New Mexico and Idaho. The remaining seven battleships in the fleet are modernized with the exception that the turret guns on the New York and Texas were not elevated. This would also be done under the new program, thereby completing modernization of the entire battleship force.

Of the other battleships still floating, the Florida is being scrapped, the Utah has been converted into a mobile target and the Wyoming into a training ship. The seven which have been modernized, in addition to the New York and Texas, are the Arkansas, Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania and Arizona.

The modernization will consist of new deck armor for protection aginst aircraft, addition of hull blisters to afford more protection against torpedoes and mines, new fire control systems and elevation of guns.

"This program," Mr. Swanson said, "will make our battleships the equal of those of any navy. If we modernize our battleships we will be up-to-date and ready for any emergency."

The initial program for construction of 32 new units for the navy has already been approved and bids for the onstruction of four light six-inch gun cruisers, two 15,000-ton aircraft carriers, four destroyer leaders of 1850 tons, sixteen destroyers of 1500 tons, four submarines of 14000 tons and two river gunboats of 2000 tons will be opened on July 26.

Mr. Swanson estimated that 85 per cent of all the proposed expenditures would go ultimately into pay rolls.

Old 'Franklin' Tree, Planted 1765, Grows First Seedling Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, July 6—The secret of propagating the Franklin tree by seeds and cuttings has been discovered after 168 years of failure, according to Mr. Charles F. Jenkins, who tells the romantic story of the history of this namesake of Benjamin Franklin in the July issue of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, issued quarterly by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Discovered by John Bartram and his son, William, in 1765 in the swamps of Georgia, the tree was named for their famous friend in Pennsylvania. It is a magnolialike specimen, with waxy leaves and fragrant, white flowers with clusters of golden stamens. Brought here by its discoverers, the tree flourished in John Bartram's garden, where it was admired and prized, but no efforts at growing new specimens from seeds or cuttings were successful.

A few new trees were started by the process of layering, which consists in bending a branch and weighting it so that it touches the ground. After about three years, these branches root so that they may be separated from the parent tree and will grow satisfactorily, but this process is so slow that only about a dozen such trees were known to have been started.

About 50 years ago the once well-kept gardens of Bartram were deserted and allowed to become overgrown. Stock broke into the inclosure and the famous old Franklin tree was badly torn. Removed to his own yard by a neighbor, the tree recovered after a time. It was again moved to a nursery in Germantown.

In the meantime, it was discovered that this species of tree had disappeared from its native soil in Georgia, and again the effort was made to propagate it from the seeds and cuttings, but without success. Now comes word that Dr. Frederick V. Coville, of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, has discovered that both the seeds and cuttings of the Franklin tree will grow in an acid soil such as rhodadendrons like, and a number of young trees so planted are now thriving.

National W.C.T.U. Begins Campaign For Third Party

Women Drys See Need for Organized Protest on Old Parties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6—Sentiment for a new political party in the United States is crystallizing in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union. A resolution adopted yesterday recommended sympathetic consideration of such a move, and both Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president-elect, and Mrs. Ella A. Boole, retiring president, put forward the idea in addresses during the convention.

The resolution, adopted unanimously after it had been proposed by Mrs. Margaret S. Munns, national treasurer, was as follows:

"As the leaders of the major political parties are supporting the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, we call upon dry men and women in every state to consider sympathetically proposals for the formation of a new political party which will actively support the principle and policy of prohibition along with other great moral issues. The times call for a return to the standard of justice and honesty set by the framers of the Constitution."

Dry campaigns are now being conducted in a dozen or more states for dry delegates to the conventions which are soon to vote on the repeal amendment, the convention was told. Many reported alliances with other dry organizations to strengthen the dry forces.

States Report Progress

State W. C. T. U. presidents or other officers reported progress in detail. The Minnesota consolidated drys are sending automobile squadrons into the principal cities of the State in behalf of the dry candidates who are to be on the ballot Sept. 12, said Mrs. Harriet G. Northfield.

Pennsylvania drys are well organized for Nov. 7 election, reported Mrs. Ella B. Black. Prohibition emergency committees are functioning in almost all the counties, she said. South Carolina, with its test coming on the same date, has temperance clubs in nearly every precinct, according to Mrs. J. H. Harvey. So has Tennessee, which votes July 20, said Mrs. Minnie Welch. Arkansas drys are being greatly aided in their efforts for victory on July 18 by a strong dry newspaper, the Arkansas Gazette, reported Mrs. Jennie Carr Pittman.

Ministers in the State are especially active, she said. Ohio drys have a double campaign, one to retain a dry provision in the State Constitution, the other to defeat the repeal amendment, stated Mrs. Viola D. Romans. The largest number of dry signatures ever gathered in Ohio for a petition was gathered a few weeks ago, she added.

Nebraska W. C. T. U. members reported a peculiar difficulty. Their State is so dry that the wets have sent in help for their side from outside the State. Their vote is to be delayed until a year from November, but the drys are already busy.

Other States Report

Other states reporting dry activity were Alabama, which is to vote July 18; Missouri, where drys are seeking an injunction against a state repeal bill; Washington, which votes Aug. 29; Virginia; Oklahoma, where, according to one speaker, "prohibition is a habit"; Maryland, known as a wet state but possessed of hard-working drys; and North Carolina, which reported an excellent "steering committee" of drys of civic standing, planning work for Nov. 7 election.

Announcement of the new managing editor of The Union Signal, W. C. T. U. organ, was made at the closing session, Mrs. Helen E. Tyler, editor of W. C. T. U. promotional literature, is to succeed Miss Julia F. Deane, who has resigned.

There are approximately 2500 W. C. T. U. women in the United States; more than 300 women who broadcast radio addresses, either at regular or occasional intervals— 500 who conduct regular weekly W. C. T. U. columns in local newspapers, said Mr. Earl Godwin, publicity director of the W. C. T. U. This volunteer staff has been called the largest publicity organization in the United States, he said.

New York Housing Plan Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

gates from 10 or more cities assembled here for the first national conference on slum clearence.

The conference hopes to crystallize into general fundamentals the best thought of the nation on the problems of rehousing in slum areas, extension of park systems, and development of subsistence farms around factories.

Six basic ideas were asserted by Mrs. Edith Elmer Wood, author of "Recent Trends in American Housing." They are:

Slum clearance should be worked out as part of the city plan, never attacked piecemeal. It should be carried out on a large scale, as a complete neighborhood unit.

The character, hopes and desires of the residents of the area should be given exhaustive study. Displaced residents must be cared for. Projects involving the safety, welfare and happiness of so many people should not be intrusted to private hands but should be carried out by a public authority or semi-public agency under public control. It can never be a profit-seeking investment or private capital.

"Only a public source can supply money at low enough interest rates to rehouse people who live in the slums," she said. "This makes the present moment, with the possibilities offered under the National Industrial Recovery Act, one of extraordinary opportunity—opportunity such as we have never had before and may never have again."

Mrs. Wood defined a "slum area" as one having obsolete housing bad enough to exert an adverse influence on the welfare and family life of the inhabitants. Slums must receive public attention, she declared, because instead of eliminating themselves, they spread to contiguous territory. She pointed also to the high rate of juvenile delinquency under slum conditions.

Mayor Ray T. Miller of Cleveland in welcoming the delegates called attention to the uneconomic nature of blighted areas. The slums cost more for police, fire and sanitary protection than any other section of the city, but tax revenue from them is the lowest, he said.

"I hope this conference will solidify public opinion on the necessity for doing a job left long undone," he said.

Mr. Ernest J. Bohn, Cleveland councilman, who started the movement for an Ohio housing act, was chairman of the conference. He outlined Cleveland's "master plan" on slum clearance for which it is asking $25,000,000 aid from the Federal Government.

Delegations are here already from Toledo, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New York and Philadelphia.

Livingston Sets Air Speed Record In Racing Finals

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Two of America's premier speed pilots—Johnny Livingston of Aurora, Ill., and Jack Wright of Utica, N. Y., set unofficial air speed records yesterday as the American air races ended.

Livingston, who has won more air races than any other pilot, shot his tiny white racer over a straightaway course at a speed of 242.34 miles an hour, more than four miles a minute. The official record for planes of the type—with motors of less than 500 cubic inch displacement—is 213.855 miles an hour, set by Henry Howard at the national air races last year. Wright flashed over the 1,932-mile course at 183.86 miles an hour in a two-seated plane weighing less than 1000 pounds, compared with the official record of 139.6 held by France. Both pilots announced they would attempt later to exceed their marks under conditions that will make the records official.

Livingston made four flights, the speed being 242.34; 230.53; 237.38 and 239.34. His average was 237.40. Wright's time on his trips over the course were 183.16 and 177.75 miles an hour. His plane is powered with a 145-horsepower motor. Art Carnahan of Bloomington, Ill., in a plane built by himself made 114.92 miles an hour to win the $500 Polish fliers trophy race. Second was Art Davis of East Lansing, Mich., with Willis E. Kysor of Niles, Mich., third. In the same plane with which he set the unofficial record, Wright averaged 160.03 miles an hour around the triangular course to win the other 25-mile race of the day, with a prize of $1200 and dedicated to Gov. Henry Horner of Illinois.

Finishing behind him were Doug Davis of Atlanta, Ga., Art Davis, Marcellus King of Fairmount, Minn., Helen MacCloskey of Pittsburgh, Bennett Griffin of Oklahoma City, Okla., and Jimmie Woods of Chicago, Clyde Pangborn, famous transoceanic and distance flier, was forced out. Shirley Ranner of Cincinnati won an accuracy contest in parachute jumping and the $200 prize going with it. Air race officials announced the paid attendance during the four days of the meet totaled 150,000. Livingston was the largest money winner, a total of $4500, Harold Neumann of Moline, Ill., won $3345; Art Davis $3220 and Jack Wright $2620. The races were sponsored by the Chicago Tribune with the profits going to charity.

Hoot Gibson Improving

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP)—Because he failed to turn the fourth pylon on the first lap of the 100-mile free-for-all closed course race here Tuesday, Col. Roscoe Turner yesterday was disqualified by the contest committee of the 1933 National Air Races as winner, and first place went to Jimmy Wedell. Colonel Turner left the race believing he was the winner, the committee decision having been made after considerable deliberation.

Wedell's winning speed in the 100-mile race was 237 miles an hour, slightly more than three miles an hour slower than Colonel Turner's recorded speed.

Meanwhile Hoot Gibson, film cowboy, who was first erroneously reported killed when his plane crashed Tuesday, is resting comfortably and according to his physician is "out of danger." His plane came down during a race with Ken Maynard, another cowboy actor.

Chinese Famine Area Gets American Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A sum of $160,000, Chinese money, sent over to China by the China Famine Relief organization in America has reached famine victims in Shensi Province, according to Dr. David A. Brown, chairman of the directors of the organization.

Dr. Brown states that in addition to the $160,000, the Nanking Government has put $170,000 at the disposal of that district for seed grain purchase, for building needed laterals on the Wei Pei irrigation project, the building being under the direction of American engineers and for the immediate food needs of the starving. Dr. Brown said that Mr. Shao Li-tze at Lanchow in Kansu, who is chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Government, has expressed himself in complete sympathy with the program which is showing how, as in India, famine in the old sense can be abolished from China.

New Orleans Jurors Vote 'No True Bill'

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 6 (AP)—The Orleans Parish Grand Jury was forcibly made to adjourn a session yesterday by the parish sheriff and deputies after the jurors had voted a "no true bill" in a prolonged investigation into alleged vote frauds here, and presiding Criminal District Judge Alexander C. O'Donnell had refused to accept the finding.

The jury was assailed in open court by District Attorney Eugene Stanley, who publicly announced he would have nothing to do with the panel.

Chicago Group Swamps N.E.A. With Pleas for Action on Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

this fact obvious to the mind of every citizen."

Already 24 high schools and a junior college in Chicago have taken up the movement, the boys said. They have sent 10,000 letters and they believe that they had an important part in checking the movement to charge fees in junior and normal colleges in Illinois.

Ended in Avalanche

The afternoon protest meeting began as a trickle of water and ended in an avalanche. The teachers of Chicago by their own private grapevine methods had undertaken as is their custom to get up a meeting in 24 hours. They began to come by twos and threes into a meeting of the committee on the emergency in education. But it was soon evident that the room would not hold them. Finally it became necessary to turn over a big ballroom and to them there the Chicago teachers summoned Mr. Joseph Rosier of Fairmont, W. Va., president of the association, and Mr. J. W. Crabtree, its secretary.

"It's just a little meeting for the Chicago teachers to give their welcome to us," Mr. Crabtree explained as a reporter edged into the hall.

But on the platform, "the welcome," was taking on the notes of "a complaint." Mr. John M. Fewkes, the good-tempered young leader of the Chicago teachers, was explaining very politely but in perfectly plain words that the Chicago teachers "were afraid that the National Education Association is being convinced that the situation is well in hand, which is not the truth. Our salaries have not been paid since last January and there is a grave possibility that the schools will not open this fall since money has not yet been provided for them."

Mr. Rosier told the audience that "we are victims of the collapse of a vicious economic system," that, "the things for us to do is get an adjustment of our economic situation on a basis of fairness to all people," and that "it is the disposition in certain political circles to disregard the teachers as not having effectively organized power."

"We are learning fast," he assured the teachers to a thunder of applause, continuing: "We are going to approach the problem as teachers and educators ought to approach it. We are going to submit the facts to the people. If they say that we have spent too much on buildings and they must be deflated we must tell them that the schools have not been built up as the result of the operations of school politicians for their own purposes, but in response to the demands of parents who want good schools for their children. If people haven't money to pay taxes of course they can't pay them. But we have sufficient intelligence and discernment to know whether we are getting a square deal or not. What we need is the elimination in this country of selfishness and greed and the setting up of real American ideals.

"We resent the attitude of certain kinds of business men and leaders of wealth. I do not think injustice will long be tolerated in any American community. I believe that if 800,000 school people stand together we shall have a large place in the program of recovery in this country. I have faith that the American people will not be satisfied until every group is fairly treated."

Demands were made on Mr. Rosier for a hearing in the general sessions of the convention today, Miss Mary Courtenay of Chicago declaring that the delegates to the convention are being treated to a throttling of evidence, "such as continually goes on by the press and captains of finance and power of industry so that the truth is being withheld from them or else twisted."

No response was made at the meeting by Mr. Rosier, but later in the evening he replied to an interviewer that the convention today would decide for itself whether it chooses to hear the Chicago teachers present their situation.

Calls for Commissions

The statement which the resolutions committee will present to the convention calls for commissions in every state to devise adequate and equitable taxation adjustment of school expenditures on the basis of fairness to children and professional service with no further cuts and a return to former levels and forms of service.

School management is to be called for on a non-political basis with professional direction, free to students, and with the greater part of local costs borne by the state.

The teachers will ask for adequate pay, tenure, nine months of school, reasonable limitation of classes, and freedom from unnecessary worry hampering restrictions on the ground that these are safeguards for the educational development of children.

With many communities dropping married teachers, discriminating against women in matters of salary, and cutting out kindergartens, the committee asks the association to go on record against these practices. Publicity to educate the public about education is called for, as is "complete and specific instruction in the schools on the effects of alcohol and narcotics on the human body and the social organization."

The research department of the association is called upon to ascertain and disseminate facts about business and commercial interests and organizations which attack the schools, and the association is also called upon to disseminate information on publicly owned, controlled and operated gas, electric light and power companies, compared with privately owned ones with respect to rates of service and earnings.

Defended Schools

Three West Virginia presidents appeared before the convention last evening. Mr. Rosier defended the schools against the criticisms which are being leveled at them. Mr. Clarence Martin of Martinsburg, president of the American Bar Association, praised local legislation for social justice, urged stricter marriage and divorce laws, and declared that to ratify the federal child labor movement would be "another constitutional blunder," because, "it is a communistic effort to nationalize children and is part of the plan to destroy our republican form of government and substitute a social democracy."

Mr. Louis Johnson of Clarksburg, president of the American Legion, told of the legion's activities for citizenship and national defense and declared that the organization "will fight to the end to prevent our country from disarming."

Presenting the report on retirement allowances this morning Miss Anna Laura Force of Denver said that "the integrity of retirement funds must be preserved; adjustments, even though temporary, should be based only upon expert advice and careful study; expert supervision should govern the investment and accounting of funds; retrenchments should not lead school systems to retire competent, experienced teachers involuntarily; school systems at present unable to adopt retirement provisions should continue to study the problem."

Mr. A. F. Harman of Montgomery, Ala., state superintendent of schools, and Miss Cassie F. Roys of Omaha, Neb., called upon education to defend itself against attacks. Mr. Robert C. Moore of Carlinville, Ill., urged an enthusiasm for teaching economics, and Mr. A. Duncan Yocum of the University of Pennsylvania made a plea for school people to teach children "the truth about capitalism," the difference between capital which serves local interests and that which drains localities of needed credit, capital which is loaned to encourage legitimate business and that which is loaned for speculation on margin, creating fictitious values.

Franco-Italian Accord Rising Above Horizon

(Continued from Page 1)

régime. To appreciate the importance of this point it is necessary to examine briefly the difficulties that have troubled Franco-Italian relations since the World War. As it is primarily Italy which considers itself abused, the facts can perhaps best be presented in a list of Italy's complaints.

(1) Italy is dissatisfied with the territorial concessions made to it by the Versailles Treaties, and feels that France failed to live up to its war-time promises of adequate territorial recompense.

(2) Italy resents France's apparent inability to understand its need of colonial expansion in northern Africa. It is particularly bitter at what it considers the unjust and repressive treatment of its nationals who constitute more than half the present population of the French Protectionate of Tunisia.

(3) Italy feels it is entitled to receive from France certain territories immediately south of its present concessions in Lybia.

(4) France's treaty of friendship with Jugoslavia is claimed by Italy to be unjustified interference in the Adriatic—a field which it considers particularly its own.

(5) Italy demands naval parity with France.

Other Minor Issues

There are other minor issues, but these are the main matters of dispute. Excepting the question of the revision of the territorial clauses of the peace treaties, Italy's claims and complaints may be resumed and explained by one basic preoccupation: Italy believes itself to have become the equal of France, and it demands that France accord it all the consideration and respect due to an equally great power.

France, it must be admitted, has hardly attempted to hide the fact that it did not regard Italy as an equal. It does not deny either that there has been a French tendency to distinguish between Italy and the Fascist régime—a distinction which is most distasteful to the Italian public. But on the other hand France points out that it has no quarrel with Italy, with the exception of revisionism, and that it is Italy who is always "nagging," and complaining.

France can lay claim to having listened with commendable calm to 10 years of constant militaristic threatenings and sword rattlings by Signor Mussolini and the Fascist press. Italo-Jugoslav relations, if improved, would automatically improve Franco-Italian relations, France holds, whereas a Franco-Italian rapprochement would seem to be flagrant desertion of a friend until Italy can be friendly with Jugoslavia.

As far as territorial concessions are concerned, France remembers that Italy obtained Trieste, Trentino, and Fiume, not to mention a portion of the Tyrol, as a result of the peace treaties. France likewise cannot be blamed for feeling uneasy at Italy's loudly reiterated assertions that it will some day wrest Corsica and a part of the French Riviera from France. Further, the French can hardly be expected to find the Italian demand for naval parity logical or reasonable when Italy needs a fleet almost exclusively for the Mediterranean while France has a colonial empire spread all over the world to care for.

Among Issues Discussed

These differences would necessarily be among the problems discussed at a meeting between Signor Mussolini and M. Daladier, and their solution will not be simple. Two new factors, however, contribute toward rendering an answer to these questions possible: the first is the Four Power Pact itself which theoretically at least accords to Italy that equality of consideration and prestige which Fascism demands as the prerequisite of Franco-Italian collaboration. The second is the revolution in Germany which, if it has brought into power a régime that has much in common with Fascism, has at the same time raised in an acute form the question of Anschluss or union between the Reich and Austria. And while Italy sympathizes with many of Germany's revisionist aims, it does not relish having the Reich for a neighbor on its northern frontier, or having German influen e penetrate once more into the Balkans. Thus Italy and France have a strong bond in their mutual desire to prevent the rebirth of pan-Germanism.

France, of course, has every interest in dissuading Italy from its pro-German sympathies and in encouraging its pan-Germanic opposition. It is not inconceivable therefore that France might be led to make certain concessions in Africa, even territorial ones, if it felt that by doing so Italy's revisionist zeal would be modified.

At the same time, France very naturally considers that in return for such concessions it has every right to insist that Italian Fascism abandon the "frenzied militarism" in which it discerns a distinct threat to its own security and territorial integrity. Upon Signor Mussolini's ability to satisfy French apprehensions on this score, more perhaps than on any other one thing, depends the success of any effort to improve Franco-Italian relations.

Gov. Talmadge Cuts Georgia Taxes Again

ATLANTA, Ga., July 6 (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge cut taxes in Georgia again yesterday.

He lopped one mill off the general five-mill levy and saved to the taxpayers approximately $1,000,000. The latest reduction came at a time when Georgia's revenue is running behind state income for previous years. Five mills is Georgia's constitutional limit for ad valorem taxes, but the Governor has authority to suspend part of the collection. He used the same power when he shaved Georgia's automoile license fees to a flat $3. That saved to automobile owners about $3,000,000 and cost the State that much.

He asked the Legislature to make the cut. The Legislature wouldn't do it. And so a minute after the Assembly adjourned, Governor Talmage did it himself. He told the Highway Department to cut its budget and discharge five engineers. The department wouldn't fire the men, so Governor Talmage declared the capital under martial law and removed the engineers as well as two members of the board. A complaint was made that the Georgia Public Service Commission should be ousted. Governor Talmage ordered a hearing and told the commission to show cause why it shouldn't be removed. The hearings is in progress now.

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Ideal of Service Ends Dark Days Of 'Grab Village'

Boston Architect Guides Club of Young People in Old Roxbury

From "Grab Village" to Beacon Street, for 5 cents a week! Into the exclusive and clannish back alleys of a slum "village" in old Roxbury, where for generations the motto has been in substance, "Grab whatever you fancy," a new code has penetrated as the result of the work of Mr. O. R. Freeman, a Boston architect.

Tavern Road smells of paint and varnish and new-turned earth; for the sturdy young men of the Village Club, Inc., are renovating walls; making ping pong tables; planting flower beds and digging up turf for volley ball and tennis. Half a dozen "Brownies" skip about from one perilous freak-paint area to another, following with evident admiration the labor of their seniors and the practical demonstration of one outstanding ideal of the club, service to the group, whether home, school, church, club or community, rather than to oneself.

Mr. Freeman's efforts in behalf of underprivileged young people started, before the World War, when as a college student he joined the Young Men's Christian Association and was required to contribute a certain portion of his time to volunteer service. He organized hobby clubs and has, in recent years, had the satisfaction of watching some of his first club members step into prominence as lawyers, college professors, athletic champions, artists and politicians. After the war the groups changed to athletic clubs, and last April the Village Club was formed, with a number of the youths whose boyhood interest had originated in the athletic clubs as a foundation.

Like Clan in the Grampians

Through the kindness of Mr. Ralph L. Flanders, general manager of the New England Conservatory of Music, who heartily applauded the efforts to take the young people off the streets, the club has been able to rent, for less than one-sixth of the regular sum required, the building which it now occupies and which, erected primarily as a stable, served in a remodeled form for a period as Tufts Free Medical School.

The membership is largely a homogeneous one. Many of the children are cousins, their families, for the most part descendants of Irish immigrants, having intermarried for several generations, and having preserved, in the heart of the city, a community as consciously a clan as any group in the Grampians.

Experience has shown, Mr. Freeman states, that little is accomplished by reform work aimed at individual boys, who, influenced temporarily by the activities of the club, will in most instances revert to their former condition the minute they come in contact again with the rest of their "gang." He makes a point therefore of inviting, not only the boy himself, but his entire list of boy friends, and eventually his family, into the club circle.

Room Planned for Grandfathers

In addition to the spacious rooms being equipped for gymnasium work and sports, indoor games and study, plans are being worked out to transform a large hall in the basement into a cozy parlor, with a broad brick fireplace, where the neighborhood grandfathers may play a game of cards or checkers, and spin yarns to their hearts' content.

Many of the children have nowhere in their homes to do their home lessons, and these are permitted to use the library, a room not overburdened with reference volumes yet, since practically the only donor has been Mr. Freeman himself, who generously placed his private collection at the disposal of the club. It is hoped, however, to augment it with further gifts.

A portion of the land attached to the property has been fenced off as a flower garden and playground for children under 6 and their mothers. There will be swings and see-saws; and an alluring pond for such craft as toy sail boats and celluloid ducks.

Reward Methods Avoided

The club eschews all "reward" methods and insists on the turning over of prizes, trophies and so forth to the membership as a whole, so that while contests are encouraged, to satisfy the element of competition, individual gain is elimnated.

Membership is open to all residents of the district, regardless of race or creed; and many of the young men now training and cooperating with the children had their first contact with a higher social standard through the hobby and athletic clubs which they joined in boyhood. A group of young women, under the supervision of a college student, who is working for her Master of Arts degree, is being trained to lead the younger girls of the neighborhood. Paint and lumber for all renovating purposes have been donated by local merchants.

The club, which has just applied for a charter, is entirely supported by the older members, who pay dues of $1 a month, and by an occasional social event. In November a regular fee of 5 cents a week will be charged for children under 12; 10 cents a week for those from 12 to 18; and 15 cents a week from 18 to 21.

Transforming Slum Village

By Staff Photographers of The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Youngsters Get the Gardening Habit. Below—Brightening the Garden Gate at Roxbury Club.

Schooner Thebaud Going to Chicago, State Senate Votes

Mayors of Cities Clamor for Share of Money for 'Recovery'

By a roll call vote of 20 to 9 the Massachusetts Senate today passed to be engrossed a resolve appropriating $15,000 to send the Gloucester fishing schooner, Gertrude L. Thebaud to the Century of Progress exposition at Chicago. The resolve only needs to be enacted and sent to Gov. Joseph B. Ely.

On a voice vote the Senate adopted an order directing the state department of public utilities to investigate the proposal to prohibit the service charge on the domestic consumption of gas and electricity.

How to spend upward of $75,000,000 allocated to Massachusetts under the provisions of the Federal Recovery Act is still before the legislators. Mayors of Worcester and Springfield appeared before the State Finance Board yesterday to emphasize the right of their cities to a share of the funds, even though the two municipalities are not actually in need of them to carry on proposed public works programs.

While it was originally understood that the federal funds are for the use of towns and cities in financial need, the mayors claimed that the federal authorities meant the funds to be distributed among all the communities on a share-alike basis. The board is waiting word from Washington.

The mayors' action gave timely emphasis to a petition filed with the legislators by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau calling for the adoption of rigid controls in the new law now being framed to carry out the proposed public-works program made possible by federal relief funds. Hasty action, the bureau declared, might result in "needless waste of public funds, mortgage the future and cause real harm to the financial structure of municipalities."

As a part of the State's program under the new law, Mayor Charles H. Slowey of Lowell yesterday urged the construction, in part or in whole, of the proposed Merrimack Valley scenic highway.

The Lowell mayor, along with the mayors of New Bedford and Pittsfield, was brought into the legislative focus also when "leave to withdraw" was reported out of committee to the House on petitions to permit their cities to borrow outside the debt limit for the purpose of refunding indebtedness.

A municipal finance committee report is expected at any moment, however, which is likely to authorize cities and towns to borrow money outside their debt limits in connection with the operation of the Industrial Recovery Act insofar as these relate to the construction of public works.

In the House, the bills were passed to be engrossed providing for a special committee on interstate compacts affecting the hours of labor, uniform wages and standard conditions and for the refunding of fees to those who obtained licenses for beer sales but have not exercised them. The bill providing for payment of income taxes in two installments was passed to a third reading.

Naturalists Plan Week of Outings For Field Studies

All local residents and visitors eager to study nature in the field and at exhibitions are invited to participate in the coming week's program of the New England Society of Naturalists, which includes outdoor walks and trips to various indoor displays.

On Saturday, July 9, the Brookline Bird Club is sponsoring a like walk in North Scituate. Those interested will take the 1:10 p. m. train at South Station. The walk will be to the beach at North Scituate and along the shore. Miss Grace Snow is the leader. On Sunday, the Boston Mycological Club will walk at Waverley Oaks. Take the 10:30 a. m. Waverley car in Harvard Square Subway. Mrs. E. B. Blackford is the leader.

In the exhibition line, the Boston Mycological Club will exhibit edible and poisonous mushrooms at Horticultural Hall every Monday to November from 12 to 3 p. m. The Franklin Park Zoölogical Gardens and the Marine Park Aquarium are open daily from 10 to 6, while the Zoölogical Garden at Middlesex Fells Park Reservation is open until sunset.

The Chuckwalla family, a specie of lizard, acquired recently at this aquarium has been "cutting up." First one of its members hopped out of the tank and disappeared for two days. He finally was found behind the tank. The entire family also staged a miniature "hunger strike." Although many and varied foods were offered, all were rejected until bananas were brought in. These were lapped up like a cat laps up milk. The chuckwallas now are on a banana diet. The society's office is located at 143 Federal Street. The telephone number is Hub. 7489.

High Honors Paid Cultural Advance Of Chinese Women

Head of Honk Kong Girl's School Tells Boston Hosts of Growth

The rapid rise of Chinese women from obscurity and ignorance to prominent rôles in the life of the Chinese nation was the keynote of a dinner given last night in honor of Dr. Katherine F. C. Woo, president of St. Paul's Girl's College in Hong Kong, by the Friends of China, Inc. The event was held in Boston's Chinatown.

Dr. Woo, announced as the first woman of her nation to receive a doctor's degree from an American university, the University of Southern California, has played a great part in the education of Chinese girls and women. In private conversation she revealed that when she first started educational work in 1904 there were few girls' schools around Hong Kong, whereas there now are about 1000.

After outlining briefly the speedy advance of education among Chinese women in the last 30 years, Dr. Woo expressed the hope that the United States would become increasingly friendly with China, pointing out that is desirable and necessary. She urged that China be viewed as a nation with a modern culture as well as an ancient civilization.

Several speakers lauded the rise of women in China. Dr. Everett W. Lord, dean of Boston University's college of business administration, urged an intermingling of the cultures of China and the United States in order to develop a happier world. He pointed out that the United States can learn much from the past culture and present advance of China, adding that we need the "calm, beauty, peace and strength of character that Dr. Woo's native land affords."

Mr. William L. Anderson, secretary to Mayor James M. Curley, represented the Mayor, and presented to Dr. Woo a picture of George Washington, including in the same frame, a picture of Mayor Curley. Dr. Wood promised to give this an honored place over her office desk in China. She also took with her a list of those present, saying she would entertain royally any on this list who come to China.

Judge Emma Fall Schofield declared that China, through such persons as Dr. Woo, is spreading the good will so necessary at this time and added a hope that the "good will between China and the United States will grow apace."

Mr. Edward C. R. Bagley, deputy commissioner of the state department of correction, spoke, as did Miss Maud William of Gov. Joseph B. Ely's secretarial staff, who represented the Governor. Mrs. William E. Chenery, vice-president of the Friends of China, Inc., presided, while Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau, acted as toastmasters.

The dinner was held in a Chinese setting, with most of the guests discarding American knives and forks for chop sticks. Dr. Woo was dressed in Chinese costume.

Roosevelt Orders Extension Period On Federal Pay Cut

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The 15 per cent pay cut for federal employees will continue at least until Jan. 1. This was ordered yesterday by President Roosevelt under authority invested in him by the Economy Act. The 15 per cent slash, based on living costs, has been in effect since April 1.

All employees, high and low, are affected except the President and members of the judiciary, and Mr. Roosevelt has been voluntarily returning 15 per cent of his $75,000 salary to the Treasury.

The further development of governmental economy plans brought from the agriculture department a statement that on Aug. 1 23 weather bureau observation stations would be closed in 17 states. The department is seeking to hold its expenditures this year $15,000,000 below its $75,000,000 appropriation.

President Roosevelt indicated today that he would confer soon with a committee of Cabinet officers on rehiring government workers dismissed under the economy drive in positions created by the various new emergency agencies, such as farm relief and public works. Until then no definite policy will be stated.

The Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Daniel C. Roper, said he had suggested that the public works administration appropriate $10,000,000 for projects in branches of his department so that jobs might be opened up for many of the 1891 employees who have been dismissed. Hundreds more face dismissal and additional hundreds are on furlough.

Recovery Act Held Aid to Lumber Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 6—Mr. John H. Foster, head of the State Forestry Department, predicts that coöperation with the National Industrial Recovery Act will be of great assistance to the forestry industry, lumbering operations and woodworking plants. He advises immediate steps be taken to "get together, establish a code of their own and reap the benefits that are sure to come from the recovery legislation."

He said forest industries in New Hampshire had suffered through western competition, much of the surplus from that section having been shipped into New England territory while eastern lumbering operations have been idle, or doing but little business because of lack of building operations.

He also said New England wood products, in his opinion, far excelled material from the far west and southern points. As an example, Mr. Foster pointed to the many old New Hampshire homesteads still standing, erected of native pine and oak in the early part of 1620 and subsequent Colonial days, and still in a fine state of preservation.

Gombos Orders Move to Prevent Hapsburg Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, July 6—The Premier, Mr. Julius de Gömbös, is taking steps to checkmate legitimists who are working for the restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy by giving the present regent, Admiral Nicholas Horthy, more power.

He introduced into Parliament July 4 a bill empowering the Regent to suspend Parliament indefinitely, thus virtually authorizing the cabinet to assume the rôle of dictator and carry on all state business without Parliament, except that of voting the budget. The measure has been contemplated for some time, and in justifying it before the government party, Mr. de Gömbös asserted that he wished to prevent all political adventures and put an end to the constant agitatfon for a King by giving the Regent authority which will make his place permanent.

Since his accession to power last fall, Mr. de Gömbös, who is considered the strongest man in Hungarian public life, has vigorously opposed the movement for restoration of the Hapsburgs and for reconstruction of a personal Austro-Hungarian union. It is believed that the return of the Hapsburgs would mean recovery by the Hungarian nobility of their former power and prestige, and the Premier is opposed to such development.

Mr. de Gömbös is planning many fundamental reforms, designed to bring about a gradual silent revolution, which will enable the whole nation to participate in the political, economic and social advancement of Hungary, which, he declares, can best be attained under the present form of government.

Meanwhile he has forbidden the holding of royalist or legitimist meetings.

Boston Art Notes

Public Library

New England is the subject depicted in a variety of ways at the current display in the Boston Public Library. Photographs, posters and pencil drawings show how the same material may be handled and visualized in different mediums.

Lester Hornby, prominent etcher and draftsman, has made the pencil sketches. The free, spontaneous stroke of the pencil, manipulated by an experienced hand, makes a handsome picture. Mr. Hornby goes about with an observing eye recording episodes of natural beauty, the hills, the trees, the streams; he also catches the atmosphere of market places bustling with activity. He combines the illustrating gift with a genuinely artistic comprehension of design and formal presentation.

Photography has been contributed by a number of camera enthusiasts, and New England has provided them abundantly with material. The camera has a tendency to present objects uniformly in terms of grays and whites, contrasts and gradations. To make the picture eventful, the material must be approached from new and varied angles. It takes an expert hand to give tone and zest to a subject, no matter how attractive in itself.

The posters are delightful, and they show us how New England touches the imagination of the designers. Our resorts—Nantucket, for an example—have quaintness and character. There is just the appropriate tinge of the old-fashioned to permit a note of caricature.

D. A.

Motor Vehicle Registry Moves to New Quarters

"The number has been changed to Capitol 7800" is what the telephone operator is telling all those who dial or call the old number for the Registry of Motor Vehicles. And the reason for the change is that Mr. Morgan T. Ryan's division is now functioning in its new office building on Nashua Street, handy for the suburbanites who formerly had to plow through the entire downtown traffic of Boston to get to Commonwealth Pier, the old quarters of the registry.

Mr. Ryan's personal office is located on the second floor over the main entrance. More than 400 employees are now having the pleasure of working in a convenient location, near the North Station and within easy reach by automobile. The new building houses the entire State Department of Public Works.

'Beautiful Beards' Mobilize for Picnics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China—Seventeen of Hangchow's oldest inhabitants have formed themselves into an old men's association under the felicitous title of the "Beautiful Beard Society." The ages of the members total 1205 years.

Among other diversions, the society will hold regular picnics at the West Lake, one of the famous beauty spots of Hangchow.

Globe Trotters KNOW

There's no place like Times Square, no time like the summer to enjoy New York's sights and pleasures ...and no hotel to equal the hospitable Taft! Right in the center of glamorous New York. 2000 spacious rooms with bath, from $2.50.

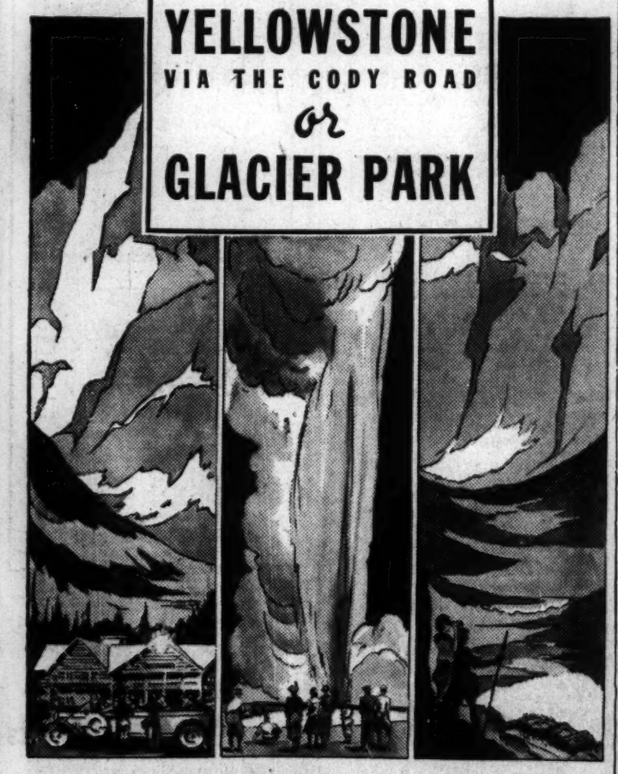
Tune in on George Hall's Orchestra, Columbia Network.

Alfred Lewis, MANAGER

HOTEL TAFT NEW YORK

Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

See COLORADO, YELLOWSTONE VIA THE CODY ROAD or GLACIER PARK



and the WORLD'S FAIR all on one low cost ticket

● Rail fares, Pullman, hotel costs are *slashed way down for 1933!*

Take your choice of Glacier Park with its tumbled peaks, glaciers and sky-blue lakes; magic Yellowstone with its thrilling Cody Road and famous geysers; or the fascinating mountain world of Colorado... Any one, two or all three at 1933 new low fares for round trip tickets.

On the way—take advantage of the liberal routing and stopover privileges that enable you to visit the great World's Fair, Chicago.

Burlington Route

FREE VACATION BOOKS

Burlington Travel Bureau, Dept. CS-3
547 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Send me free books on Western Vacations as checked below.
Name
Address
Check here if interested in
☐ Colorado ☐ Glacier Park ☐ Yellowstone ☐ Escorted Tours

Western Milling Company specializing in High Grade Bakers' and Pastry FLOURS

MILLS AT
Pendleton, Ore. Salt Lake City, Utah

TO USERS OF GELATINE

Manufacturers of edible and technical gelatines. Sold in bulk only.

MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GELATINE CO.
241 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868)
922 Front St. New York

Golden Rule Pure Foods

Golden Rule Products are the very finest that can be purchased. Choice pure foods of highest quality. Toiletries of exquisite daintiness.

From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.

A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.

Grant & Mt. Vernon Aves., Columbus, O.

THEY ALWAYS COME BACK FOR MORE

WE LIKE to believe what our guests often tell us, that it's not only the diversions . . . of the Boardwalk and the beach (and the convenience of bathing right from the hotel) . . . that makes them come so often, but the friendly comfort that they find at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall.

Won't you discover us for yourself? Christian Science church in our block. 1933 rates. Write for them. American and European Plans.

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

Sears SUMMER SAVINGS
9 Days of Extraordinary Values

New 1933 Model! Direct From the Factory!

Sears COLDSPOT Electric Refrigerators

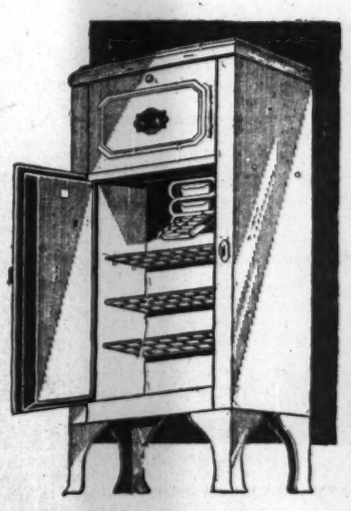
Comparable in Quality With Others Selling at $99.50

$7.50 Down

$79.50 Cash Delivered

$7.50 Monthly

Plus a Small Carrying Charge



Here's What You Get in This Model

1. The Newest Type Noiseless Unit.
2. Positive Thermostatic Control.
3. Thirty Sparkling Ice Cubes at One Freezing.
4. Extra Heavy Insulation.
5. Well Arranged Space Providing Maximum Storage.
6. Easy to Clean Under the Legs.
7. One-piece Porcelain Lining, Chromium Plated Hardware, Rounded Corners.
8. A Rotary Compressor Affords Minimum Wear.
9. Flat Bar Shelves (non-spilling), Rubber Covered Support.
10. Because Heat Rises—The Unit Is at the Top.

Tested and approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute . . . also thoroughly tested by leading scientific research laboratories. Every test, without exception, has demonstrated the efficiency of the Coldspot.

BOSTON—Audubon Road and Brookline Ave. KENmore 7370
CAMBRIDGE—1815 Mass. Ave. near Porter Sq. PORter 4010

Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Sears Cambridge Store Open Evenings Until 9 P. M. Now Celebrating Its 5th Birthday. These and Hundreds of other Special Values on Sale.

The Young Folks' Page

Lost In a Gold Mine

By FRANK DOWSETT

Chapter I

BETSY'S eyes grew large with concern. Vincent, her inquisitive brother, had thrust himself through the brittle branches of a big greasewood bush on the desert hillside, and had completely vanished from sight. Moments passed and he did not reappear. Betsy wondered if he were hiding to tease her, or if something had happened to him.

She frowned at the shining green-leafed bush. It seemed suddenly mysterious. It didn't look half large enough to hide a boy as big as Vincent. Yet, it had swallowed him wholly. Dare she go in after him?

Betsy took a step forward and then retreated. She had better wait a little while longer. Vincent perhaps had found something of interest. He was so curious about all the new things they were discovering in the Mohave Desert, their new home.

Up the Slope of Bald Butte

It was his curiosity that had started this expedition up the back slope of Bald Butte, on the far side of which was the Golden Treasure Mine. Vincent had decided that he wanted to peek over and look down upon the workings of the gold mine.

"But why," Betsy had wanted to know, "don't you ask Burton Cecil to take you through it?"

Burton Cecil's father owned the gold mine, and Burton was a classmate of Vincent's at the Desert 'Dobe school.

Vincent shook his head. "I don't think he would want to show it to me. He's a funny sort of chap."

"How, funny?" Betsy asked.

Vincent couldn't quite explain, but he gave an illustration.

"The other day at school Burton ripped a tire on his bicycle. It was an old one, anyway, but instead of buying a new one, do you know what he did? He stuffed it with bits of garden hose."

"How clever of him," cried Betsy, "to think of that."

"Clever!" scoffed Vincent. "I don't think he's clever. I think he's stingy. Imagine a fellow whose father owns a gold mine doing a thing like that."

Betsy understood. Evidently her brother expected a gold mine owner's son to look the part: ride on a gold-plated bicycle and be reckless with his money.

"And why not?" Vincent had argued. "All he needs to do when he wants more is to go to his father's mine and dig it out." He heaved a deep, deep sigh. "Boy, oh, boy! Fancy having a gold mine to dig in!"

Under Vincent's leadership it had been a long, stealthy hike up the blind side of Bald Butte, a bare hillock except for occasional clumps of tenacious greasewood. Vincent dodged from one to another of the wind-bent shrubs, and from the concealing screen of each peered cautiously about before darting to the next.

Betsy followed his jumpy course reluctantly. She couldn't see any reason for such antics. She began to wonder if Burton Cecil could possibly be as "funny" as her own brother.

"S-s-s-h!" hissed Vincent when, with sisterly frankness, she asked him the question. "How do we know that they haven't got guards up here to keep people away? Do you want to be caught and locked up?"

Betsy gulped and turned around. "I'm going home," she said.

But she had halted her retreat when, glancing back over her shoulder, she saw that Vincent had suddenly disappeared. Only the springy rebound of a greasewood's branches showed where he had been a moment before.

She stood rigid and stared at the wall of thick brush, clinging to the steep hillside. The movement of the branches ceased, and then abruptly began again with new and excited violence. Out of the agitated foliage popped Vincent, wide-eyed.

"There's a tunnel in here," he cried. "Let's explore it!"

Betsy hesitated. It would be fun, but—

"Come on," urged her brother. "See, I've got my flashlight—and a candle, too, so that we can make sure the air is good."

He produced both from his pockets, and Betsy could think of only one other objection. She peered through the bush.

"What if this," she suggested, "is the back door of the Golden Treasure mine? Wouldn't we get into trouble if we were found in there?"

"It can't be!" scoffed the tunnel's discoverer. "If it were, it would have an iron door, or something. You don't think they leave gold mines open for anybody to walk into, do you?"

Exploring the Tunnel

Betsy didn't suppose they did. The tunnel, then, must be that of an old and abandoned mine. It probably wouldn't go very deep into the hill. Vincent held the greasewood branches aside and she stepped through. Inside, at least she felt safe from capture by possible Golden Treasure guards. And exploring was exciting!

Vincent put a match to the candle and gave Betty his flashlight. Together they ventured into a rock-walled passage that seemed to yawn sleepily as the two points of light drove away its slumberous blackness. Things scurried along the floor, and under the low roof an occasional bat made a noisy escape from the approaching lights. Betsy held her lips tight. You had to ignore such little, startling occurrences when you were exploring.

The tunnel proved longer than she had expected, and then, before its end was reached, the entrance of a side passage offered a new temptation. Vincent stepped into it with delight. Betsy followed, making a mental note that when they returned the exit was to the left.

But they didn't return that way. Just when they were ready to turn back, Vincent saw light ahead. It was daylight, apparently shining down into the stone corridor through a shaft. The explorers could not resist searching for its source.

They hurried on and finally came out of the low passage into an enormous cavern. The daylight they had seen, they discovered, shone through a hole in its lofty ceiling.

The Big Cave

Aided by that ray of sunshine they looked around the big cave. A glance at its floor gave them a shock. The floor sloped to the center like a funnel, and at its lowest point a black hole showed that a shaft there led to even deeper underground workings—because it was evident that the cave had been dug out by miners. Vincent supposed that the miners knocked down the rock and let it slip through the hole to be loaded on cars in a lower tunnel. He had heard it was done that way.

Keenly interested by his close view of herculean underground labors, Vincent started around the narrow path between the cavern's jagged walls, and the dangerously sloping floor. Betsy watchfully followed him. She was ready at any moment to put forth a steadying hand if he slipped. Brothers, at times, are so careless and reckless.

So they made a circuit of the great stone-hewn chamber, coming, at last, back to their starting point, where flashlight and candle shot yellow beams into the low passage through which they had entered. They would have to go back the way they had come. They couldn't get through the hole in the cave's high ceiling.

Confidently they entered the passage and then halted in dismay. Not one, but two passages were there, coming sharply together like the point of a V. Which one was the right one? They hadn't noticed, on entering the cavern, that another tunnel opened into the chamber so confusingly near the one they had traveled. There seemed no way of choosing between the two.

Betsy gripped her brother's arm. If they took the wrong one where would it lead them? In what mysterious underground maze might they find themselves wandering? Weren't they, even then actually lost?—lost in the dark depths of the earth?

[To Be Concluded Next Week]

Riding the Sky Trails—The Part Radio Plays

On the Ground

PART I

ALOW voice drones in monotone: "Calling Shadow Number 1, calling Shadow Number 1." Sharp crackles of static split the tense atmosphere in the radio room of one of the East's largest airports. Blue uniformed officers are performing their many duties with quiet efficiency.

"Shadow Number 1 to Boston speaking, Shadow Number 1 to Boston speaking." A switch clicks and the ground station radio operator proceeds to talk with a pilot 100 miles away. He is speeding along in a giant plane 4000 feet in the air. "Shadow" is the name of his ship.

"Winds aloft are ready," the operator speaks into a small microphone.

"Let them come," answers the pilot whose words come clear through a loudspeaker in the radio room. And the station operator reports the following: NW-14, 2000; NW-16, 3000; NW-18, 4000; WNW-23, 5000; etc., which translated means the direction and velocity of winds at various heights.

Conversation between the pilot and radio operator ends temporarily and the men of the station continue with their routine work. During this brief interval, let us learn first-hand just what goes on in this busy radio room of the American Airways headquarters in Boston. The station manager is very cordial and is glad to show us the fundamentals and use of the two-way radio, which, as you know, is one of the most important safety factors in aviation today.

First let us glance out of the windows of the room and get our own bearings. We find we are high up in the airport building and that the huge flat field of the port spreads out before us. Planes dart up and down and in every direction. Some are student's ships, commercial and observation planes, while others are the giant passenger liners taking off and landing to and from distant parts of the country.

Our attention is taken away from the flying field by a persistent bell ringing. We learn that it is connected to an automatic teletype machine which is recording in code on narrow paper tape, the weather conditions, wind velocity, visability, etc. in all sections of the United States. It is coming in fast on the tape which unrolls into a basket. An alert attendant soon takes it, however, and threads it into a little machine which serves to wet the "stickum" before it is pasted to charts.

Weather Charts

And the weather charts are one of the many interesting things in the radio room. The entire side of one of the walls is literally papered with them. They are of different colors, and these, we are told, represent different sections of the country. When a pilot prepares to leave on a long or even a short journey, he never fails to visit the radio room of the airport. It is here that he gets valuable information about the weather and winds.

If he happens to be flying to New York, he will follow the charts giving the weather in and above the cities and towns over which he flies. This not only includes the surface weather but conditions up in the air for many thousands of feet. The barometric pressure, for instance, which must be known if the pilot is to set his instruments correctly for direction and height, is told. And then the kinds of clouds, temperature, and conditions at various airports are given in this districts over which the aviator will pilot his ship.

But supposing conditions change after the pilot leaves the airport where he has just checked up on the latest weather data. Well, that's just where the radio plays its important part. The government weather bureaus are on duty every minute during the day and night and are constantly sending out new information on flying conditions. As soon as the report of a squall or unfavorable weather comes in on the automatic machines, it is relayed to all planes in the area affected.

The ground radio operator merely opens a switch, calls any ship he wants, and gives it directions which will take it away from the squall or order it to land at the nearest airport until the storm has passed. It is a welcome voice that comes through the air to the pilot informing him of bad conditions ahead. Night air mail pilots especially are grateful for two-way radio service. As they fly alone, a voice from "home" in the middle of the night is indeed a great aid in making the journey a safe one. It gives the assurance that although he may be alone, there is someone else who is helping him to guide his ship into port.

The two-way radio service is in use on practically every large air line in the world, and many devices are constantly being added to it to assure greater safety in air travel. One of the most important aids of the two-way radio is the part it plays in bringing a ship safely to port when fog may surround the landing field. The pilot and radio operator talk freely during the journey and long before the drone of the motors is heard over the port, the pilot will know if there will be any difficulty in landing.

Pilots, we are told, are not only able to talk with their ground offices, but are able to talk back and forth with other planes in the air. Aviation companies using two-way radio are assigned certain wavelengths by the Department of Commerce and under this system they are privileged to communicate with any plane or station operated by the company to which they belong. Thus it might be called a "party line telephone" service, with every pilot listening for the name of his ship to be called.

The "Radio Beam" Directs Him

Included in the radio equipment of all modern terminals is an apparatus which sends out a "radio beam" to guide ships on their course. This device is a signal sent out by electricity in the form of a series of dashes and dots. If the pilot deviates from his course to the left, the sound of the electrical impulse will grow weaker in his left earphone; if to the right, in his right earphone. When both earphones record an equal tone, the pilot is true on his course.

Radio in aviation is playing another part which is little heralded. It is a protector against forest fires. Pilots are constantly scanning the ground below them for fires in the woodlands. If they sight one, they contact with their nearest ground station, and inform them the position of the fire. The station operators in turn call the fire department of the town where the pilot reported the fire, and in less than 10 minutes after the blaze was first reported engines are racing to the scene.

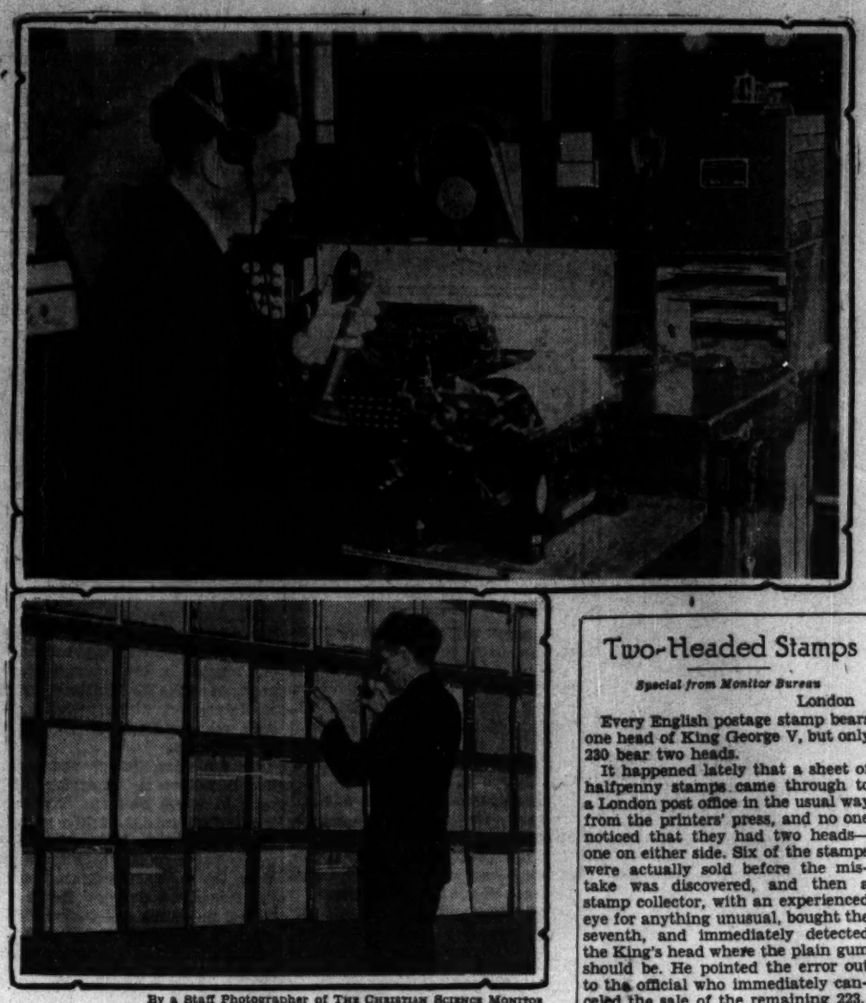
"It must be great to be a pilot, especially with the radio and all," we say to the station manager.

"Well," he smiles, "we think it's a lot of fun, but it takes a lot of time and experience. How would you like to take a trip to New York in one of our largest and latest planes and see what the pilot has to do, now that you've seen the land end of this fascinating game of aviation?"

A trip . . . . to New York . . . . in one of those planes . . . . did we hear him correctly! Yes, it's true, he says. And if you, too, want to take advantage of this wonderful opportunity—so kindly offered by the American Airways official—be sure to be on hand next Thursday.

C. G. M.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—"Calling Shadow Number 1 . . ." Radio Operator Talking With a Ship 100 Miles Away. Below—Radio Operator Pasting Weather Data on Weather Charts.

Stamp Corner

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON

FROM July 20 to August 20 of this year, Hungary will be host to the Boy Scouts at the Fourth Annual International Jamboree to be held at Gödöllö just on the outskirts of Budapest.

In honor of this event Hungary has fittingly issued a set of stamps. These depict a leaping stag against a background showing a crown and the cross of St. Stephen resting on the center of three hills. Across the bottom of the design is the inscription "JAMBOREE, 1933." Five values have been recorded so far, the 10 filler green, 16 f red, 20 f rose, 32 f yellow and 40 f blue.

Last year the Jamboree was held at Bucharest, Roumania, and six stamps of interesting design were issued for the event. Other Scout stamps have been issued from time to time and a collection of these stamps is well worth the time and effort spent in collecting them, for each stamp is interesting and to a great extent historical.

If you contemplate such a collection, make every effort to include in your album a complete description of the stamps, when and where they were issued and the history or explanation of the design embodied in the stamp. Photos or illustrations of the events and other embellishments make interesting material to include in your collection.

As a part of your collection for this year's Jamboree stamps, a postmarked cover with an appropriate official cachet may be had through the courtesy of "Green Bar Bill" of the American Boy Scout contingent. The instructions on how to receive the official envelope and cachet are as follows: Write your name and address plainly in the lower right hand corner of an envelope (6¾ size) and add "U. S. A." Inclose in this envelope ten cents in coin to cover Hungarian postage and handling; do not seal this envelope. Place the envelope in another envelope and address it to Green Bar Bill, care of American Contingent, World Jamboree, Gödöllö, Hungary. Put a five-cent stamp on it and mail before July 10th. In due time this first envelope will be received back bearing one of the new Hungarian Jamboree stamps and the official cachet.

Canada

In recognition of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference held at Regina recently, the current 20c stamp has been overprinted "World's Grain Exhibition and Conference, Regina, Canada, 1933."

A new Special Delivery stamp has also been issued in the same design as the present issue but with the

words "Twenty Cents" in the lower tablet in place of the word "Cents."

Yugoslavia

The eleventh annual Congress of the Pen-Clubs held at Dubrovnik on May 25th, 26th and 27th called for a special set of stamps. Thirty thousand sets were printed with a surtax for the benefit of the local Pen-Clubs Society at Dubrovnik. The stamps will be valid for postage until July 31st. There are six values, similar in design to those already in use but in different colors and bearing the inscription "XI Int. kongres Pen-klyubova u Dubrovniku 1933"

Air Mails

Several more issues of air mail stamps have made their appearance in connection with the General Balbo flight from Rome to Chicago. Italian colonies were honored by special overprints on the Italian

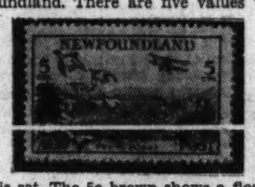
issue, and among these colonies are listed Aegean Islands, Cyrencia and Tripolitania. The names of the 20 fliers scheduled to make the trip have been overprinted on the Italian stamps in abbreviated form as follows: I-Balb, Bian, Bise, Borg, Calo, Dini, Gior, Leon, Long, Migl, Nann, Napo, Pell, Ques, Rani, Reca, Rovi, Teuc, Verc and Aram. Each flier will carry the mail on which his name appears. Some of the stamps have been printed in new colors and overprinted "SERVIZIO DI STATO" for official use.

Iceland has issued three special stamps for the Balbo flight, Reykjavik being chosen as one of the stops on the flight. We are informed that there will be no special stamp issued by the United States for the flight from Chicago to New York or from these points to Europe.

Lithuania gave its official sanction to the overprinting in New York of 50 sets of its triangular air mail stamps with the words: "DARIUS-GIRENAS-NEW YORK-1933-KAUNAS," to be used in a proposed flight by Capt. Stepas Darius from New York to Kaunas, capital of Lithuania. It is estimated that the flier will carry over 1200 letters and covers on his takeoff.

Indo-China has a new set of 14 values for its air mail service, all of one design, but in an array of bright colors.

One of the interesting sets of air mails this month is that of Newfoundland. There are five values to



this set. The 5c brown shows a flock of ducks in flight before an airplane (illustrated), the 10c yellow a view of the "Land of Heart's Delight," the 30c blue a sealing scene on the ice, the 60c green the arrival of a hydroplane at the fishing fleet with news from home, and the 75c a view of Labrador, the "Land of Gold."

The Philippines has issued its first real air mail set, six values in all—one of the regular issue and five of the pictorial set being overprinted in black with the outline of an airplane in flight and the words "AIR MAIL."

Brazil has a new tricolor 3500 R air mail stamp, the colors being indigo, green and yellow.

Paraguay in anticipation of visits from the Graf Zeppelin this summer has issued a new set of five values showing a view of the Graf Zeppelin in flight.

Latvia has overprinted the air mail stamps of 1931-32, "LATVIJA-AFRIKA-1933," for use of the special Riga-to-Gambia flight. The two high values have been surcharged with new values.

Other Issues

Estonia issued a special set of three values of the same design in honor of the Tenth National Singing Festival. These stamps were issued May 29th.

Netherlands has a new set of four stamps, the surtax from which is to be turned over to the sailors' homes. The 1½c red shows the Zeehelden Monument, which is to be erected soon, the 5c green and red a view of the Hope, a visiting ship; the 6c green a lifeboat at sea, and the 12½c ultramarine the profile of a sailor in oilskins and in the background the home and two gulls in flight.

Peru issued a 2c violet stamp showing a view of the "2nd of May" Monument, the proceeds from the sale of which is to be used in aid of the unemployed.

FRANK L. WILSON.

United States

Quite a number of requests have been received by the Post Office Department at Washington for new issues to commemorate various historical and local events; in fact this total has reached almost two hundred requests. The latest request is from White Plains for a bicolored stamp to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding of that city and the purchase of the land on Nov. 22, 1683, from the Indians.

Miniature sheets of 25 stamps each are being printed by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving of the Century of Progress stamps in honor of the annual convention of the American Philatelic Society to be held next month in Chicago.

Stamp Exhibit At Chicago Fair

There are now on exhibit at the Stamp Collectors' Nook, Pavilion 2, in the General Exhibits Building, sixty frames containing various exhibits of stamps, pony express covers, air mails, autographs, precancels, etc. It is well worth seeing. Inquire at the information booths for proper direction to the exhibit.

Two-Headed Stamps

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

Every English postage stamp bears one head of King George V, but only 230 bear two heads.

It happened lately that a sheet of halfpenny stamps came through to a London post office in the usual way from the printers' press, and no one noticed that they had two heads—one on either side. Six of the stamps were actually sold before the mistake was discovered, and then a stamp collector, with an experienced eye for anything unusual, bought the seventh, and immediately detected the King's head where the plain gum should be. He pointed the error out to the official who immediately canceled the sale of the remaining 223.

So far as we know there are still six two-headed English half-penny stamps at large in the world waiting to be picked up by some keen philatelist. They should prove valuable additions to any collection.

The Mail Bag

Bananera, Guatemala, C. A.

Dear Editor:

As summer draws near in the States our tropic winter begins in Guatemala. Every afternoon about 4:30 the clouds bank up in the sky and we can be sure of rain, but September is the month of the real storms.

I have been in Guatemala four years and go to school here in Bananera. The Fruit Company has a large outdoor swimming pool and a golf course and tennis courts, and some people have their saddle horses. Our school lasts from Sept. 1 to June 30.

Sometimes we go to Puerto Barrios and visit the boats that come in. Once the S. S. Rochester (at that time second oldest battleship in the U. S. Navy, and since taken out of service) came into Barrios and I went down to visit it. I saw two picture shows on board and the seats for the show were placed right in front of the ship's cannons. The battleship was anchored about two miles from the dock and they told me it was within free feet of touching bottom. They took us out to the ship in a perfectly beautiful motor boat with the American flag floating over the stern.

Recently I went to visit the new German passenger boat, the Caribia, when she made her maiden voyage into Barrios. It has a beautiful swimming pool electrically lighted below water, the regular deck tennis courts, nurseries, florist shop and an elevator. The ballroom is near the top and the roof can be opened out on moonlight nights.

The main offices of the United Fruit Company's Guatemala Division are located in Bananera. Every Saturday night they show a movie in the club dining room, and they bring the farm people and the hospital staff down the line to Bananera from Quirigua on a special train that returns at 10 o'clock. Once a month they have a big dance and then the special train from Quirigua returns at 2 a. m.

My hobby is putting together small models of airplanes but I like all sorts of outdoor sports and swimming, etc. Would like to hear from any boys who would like to know more about Guatemala. From Bananera you will know that this is the land where the bananas grow.

Best wishes from banana land to all the Mail Baggers.

Billy F. (13)

Bedford, Ohio.

Dear Editor:

While I graduated from our high school over two years ago, I have been unable to go on to college as I had planned—at least not immediately. As a result I have a great deal of leisure. I should like to use some of it corresponding with pen-pals of my own age or older, who write either English or French.

Bedford, my home, is a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio, and is particularly known for the scenic beauty of its reservation. This reservation or nature reserve is very large and is almost primeval in parts. Very few people know it thoroughly aside from the Rangers who patrol it. I am a Girl Scout Leader and we have a cabin with accommodations for 15 Scouts in this reservation. We will start our yearly overnight hikes to this cabin in June. Five of these are already scheduled.

I am particularly interested in nature, music, books and most sports. I should enjoy an explanation by a cricket player of the rules and regulations of this game, to say nothing of the terms used, which I am constantly finding in my reading and which leave me completely in the dark as to their meaning.

Mail Baggers who would care to hear more of Cleveland and Bedford or who would care to exchange snapshots and post cards will find me a more than willing correspondent. I thank the Mail Bag for this opportunity of finding new friends, and hope that I receive any number of letters, especially from girls in England, France and Australia. However, I shall certainly be eager for letters from any part of the world.

I am 18. Kathleen B.

Decatur, Illinois

Dear Editor:

Through the Mail Bag I have made many friends and I am assured that other Mail Baggers are just as nice as the ones I have heard from.

My home is near Lake Decatur and also the large park which surrounds it. My girl friend and I take long walks almost every day along the lake shore. Sometimes we roller skate along the Lake Shore Drive because we can go so much farther that way.

In the summer we go swimming instead. I am very fond of swimming and rowing. Sometimes in the evening we build a fire down in the valley and tell stories and jokes while we sit around the fire and eat, and sometimes Mother lets us take the boat out for a while, if the moon is up. This is the most glorious time of all.

My chief occupation (if one would call it that) is with my violin. This winter I have been busy with trio and ensemble work. I love this almost as much as being out-of-doors.

Last summer I graduated from high school, and since then I have not had very much to do. If one were to ask me what I am interested in, I could hardly say, but I am very fond of pets. We have a dog, two cats, a canary, and three goldfish.

I should like to hear from girls in Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark or any other foreign countries, and also from Chicago. I am 18.

Hoping to hear from someone,

Betty Jane S.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag and I hope it brings me many friends. I am very interested in photography and I would like to exchange pictures. I have some pictures that were taken in Boston, of the Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, The Mother Church, and some others. I am 15 years old and attend second term high school, and go to the Sunday School of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y. I should like to correspond with boys of my age all over the world. Rubin P.

Helen Wills Moody

Tells How She Became a Champion Tennis Player

In an Interview With PEGGY SCOTT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"YOU never can tell what you can do in tennis!" said Mrs. Wills Moody. "It really should be a surprise. It was so to me. When I was 15 years old I suddenly found I had won a tournament—the Junior Championship of the United States.

"My father taught me to play tennis. He was not a good player himself, but he understood the theory of the game; he knew how it should be played. I had no extensive training, but just practiced like any other child. I began to play a little when I was 13, and I think that is the ideal age for a child to start; you learn tennis easily when you are young.

"To young people I would say: Just play! Play as often as you can—every day if possible. If you like tennis well enough to want to play in tournaments, play five times a week. Two sets will be enough, and you can play two in an hour if they are short ones. If you cannot play as often as that, twice a week will be very helpful.

Qualities Needed

"The qualities you need are strength and endurance; a good eye, and a certain amount of coördination between eye and muscle. You have to think in order to play! You have to adapt yourself quickly to the set in hand, and you cannot forecast what may arise. Therefore the player should train himself to meet every situation. It is easy to talk of the theory, but not so easy to put it into practice at the opportune moment. I do not say I can do these things! I am talking of the ideal player."

Never was there a more modest champion. It is said in England that Helen Wills Moody has lost her shyness, but there is left an attractive modesty that makes you want to know more of her. You feel that those blue-gray eyes have more to tell than a first glance betrays.

She looks like a girl fresh from college, although she has won many championships—five ladies' singles at Wimbledon, and some doubles and mixed doubles; seven ladies' singles in the United States, and some doubles and mixed doubles; four ladies' singles in France, and some doubles. She was only 17 when she won her first championship—the U. S. A. national ladies' singles. Strange to say, the father who taught her has never seen her play in any big tournament!

Mrs. Wills Moody considers that watching good players greatly helped her to success. "When I was fourteen," she said, "I became a member of the Berkeley Tennis Club in California, where I lived. The club was a center for tennis, every player who traveled through the city came to play there and I watched them all. I used to see William Johnstone play. He was an excellent player and had very good form.

"Young people should watch as many good players in action as they can, and when playing themselves, should think about their strokes and make an effort to play them correctly. I had the advantage at my home club of playing with men—I always played with men. Now I have been giving my husband some lessons! But he does not play enough to be a good player.

The Ideal Game

"Tennis is the ideal game, I think. It is one of the games that children can enjoy, and one they can play all their lives. It is a very good form of activity and recreation for young people at school, because it gives a proper balance—indoors for study, outdoors for tennis. I think it helps one to study more quickly; it is such a complete change. When I was at the university and sitting for the final examinations, each of which lasted for three hours, I played tennis between the examinations, and felt refreshed."

Mrs. Wills Moody has come to London to defend her title of Ladies' Singles Champion at Wimbledon. She likes playing there, she says, for the conditions are very good, the courts very good, and the opposition very strong. More good players enter for Wimbledon, she said, than for any other tournament. The American championships are important, too, she explained, but not so many international players attend them, and the greatest interest is taken when there are players from many countries.

It has been suggested that Mrs. Wills Moody and Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen meet again this summer, but Mrs. Moody considers the difficulties in the way are too great.

"Matches must always be arranged by the Tennis Association," she said, and the U. S. A. Association does not know anything about it. Mlle. Lenglen is now a professional, and the rules are that professionals shall not play with amateurs. I do not think it would really be fair to Mlle. Lenglen. It is very difficult to keep one's game up if one does not play in tournaments, and I have not heard of her even practicing for seven years."

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The Home Forum

The Irish Triads

ALL peoples in all times have rejoiced in their proverbial sayings, but the Irish are particularly devoted to this form of expression as the Gaelic proverbs, "Nothing can beat a proverb," and "Proverbs cannot be contradicted," bear witness. But there is one form of gnomic literature which we English-speaking people have not, of which the Irish and the Welsh have made much. This is the triad, an often repeated saying in which the proverbial wisdom is expressed in a group of three things. Every Irish speaker today has in his repertory of proverbs many of these triads on which he draws to clinch an argument or drive home some point.

Perhaps the model upon which these Celtic triads were first formed is the numerical proverb of Hebrew poetry, examples of which are to be found in the Old Testament. I quote a familiar one from Proverbs:

> There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea, four which I know not: the way of an eagle in the air; the way of a serpent upon a rock; the way of a ship in the midst of the sea; and the way of a man with a maid.

This is a proverb that starts out to be a triad, thinks better of it, and becomes a tetrad. There are tetrads in Irish, too, like the following one which is full of an almost Oriental tenderness. It might well have come out of the Persian poet, Saadi, whose countrymen lovingly christened him "The Nightingale of a Thousand Songs."

> The lake is not encumbered by the swan; nor the steed by its bridle; nor the sheep by the wool; nor the man by the soul that is in him.

In Ireland, however, the triad is much the most popular of the numerical proverbs. To the Irishman its threeness is more symmetrical, more rhythmically satisfying, than the duad, the tetrad, or any of the other enumerative forms.

* * *

These Irish triads are very old. Many that I shall speak of here were written down in the second half of the ninth century. Others that I shall give are modern; that is, they belong to the last two or three centuries. Of course they were made and remembered in Irish. I quote them in English translation.

The old Irish triads portray both the life of the peasant and the lord, and undoubtedly both had a hand in their making. If we knew nothing of life in Ireland in the ninth century except what these triads tell us, we should know that, supported by the labor of the peasant, there flowered a ceremonious courtly life as chivalrous as that of the Arthurian legend. The following tetrad takes us into the center of courtly life:

> For a chief does not grant speech save to four: a poet for satire and praise, a chronicler of good memory for narration and story-telling, a judge for giving judgments, an historian for ancient lore.

That tetrad came out of a dignified, cultivated society, loving poetry and story, concerned for justice and the history of the race.

This triad also is of the Old Irish period:

> Three things that are most difficult to talk to: a king about his booty, a viking in his hauberk, a boor who is under patronage.

The second term of the triad dates it—it was composed sometime after the Vikings began to harry the coasts of Ireland—and it brings before us a picture. When I read it, I can see those fair-haired, great, white-thighed men, mailed and helmeted, climbing out of their boats and striding up to shore to demand tribute. The last term, too, is keen. Fortunate is he who at some time or other has not encountered the insufferable pride and arrogance of the man who has been given an authority he is unworthy to wield.

In the Modern Irish triads that life, alas! has been forgotten, and with it have passed out of memory the triads that reflect it. There are no longer kings and chiefs and judges and poets to make and remember. But the peasant has remembered what pertained to his life, what had meaning for him, that he has retained and expressed anew.

The peasant triads, both in Old and Modern Irish, are the sayings of husbandmen simple as shepherds, whose sight is sharp and direct, whose imagery is for the most part concrete, drawn directly from things often seen, felt, and heard. They take us out into the fields under the sun, wind, and rain; there we hear the swish of the plow, the crack of the flail, the low of the cow. From the field they take us into the cottage where the wife spins, the fire burns, the cat sleeps, the child cries. In the vicinity of field and house there is the mill, the smithy, the church, and little else. Forgotten are the chronicler, the historian, the jester, the juggler, the harper, and the poet, those ornaments to the cultivated life that has gone, but the smith, the carpenter, and the miller have remained. Here is a triad that takes us into the fields and the woods:

> Three live things that put away dead things: a deer shedding its horn; a wood shedding its leaves; cattle shedding their coat.

And now I give two triads that take us into the cottage. I give first one that describes what is blessed in the home, then what is the opposite of that:

> Three things a man ought not to be without: a cat, a fireplace, and a housewife.
>
> Three disagreeable things at home: a scolding wife, a squalling child, and a smoky chimney.

As it is only a step from the field to the cottage, many triads combine the life of both:

> Three slender things that best support the world: the slender stream of milk from the cow's dug into the pail; the slender blade of green wheat upon the ground; the slender thread over the hand of a skilled woman.

That has the fine simplicity of the Psalms.

* * *

The Irish-speaking peasant is noted for the gentleness of his manners as well as for the simple nobility of his speech. Yeats many years ago said of the life of the Irish peasant: "It was the only aristocratic thing we had left us in Ireland." These triads often comment on manners. Surely a truly sensitive people made this one:

> Three rude ones of the world: a youngster mocking an old man; a robust person mocking a weak one; a wise man mocking a fool.

There is another Old Irish triad on manners that shows the age of the fop:

> Three signs of a fop: the track of his comb in his hair; the track of his teeth in his food; the track of his stick behind him.

"The track of his teeth in his food" arouses my curiosity. It causes me to remember that these triads are well over a thousand years old. I don't know just what that remark means unless it be that the fop nibbled too nicely, took mincing bites with his front teeth.

In these triads is a mind, not the mind that Matthew Arnold and "Fiona Macleod" and their followers imagined for the Celt, but the real Irish mind, which is as distinct as the Greek. One of the qualities of the Irish mind, ancient and modern, is its crookedness, its love of approaching a thing from behind or from the side. Consider the following:

> Three things that are just as good as the best: dirty water when extinguishing the fire; a frieze coat on a frosty day; black bread in time of famine.

Only a Gael would think of "things that are just as good as the best," "sorrows that are better than joy," "silences that are better than speech," "things that serve as well as things that are better," and many other such beginnings.

* * *

These triads are often penetratingly keen in their comment on life, often witty, often poetical in their power to associate comparisons far apart to the reason but closely wedded in the imagination. The criticism of bad speech in

> Three hateful things in speech: stiffness, obscurity, bad delivery

could not be bettered. There is insight in

> Three things that cannot be acquired: a voice, generosity, poetry.

There is the wit of anticlimax in

> Three accomplishments of Ireland: a witty slave, a tune on the harp, shaving a face.

There is poetry in

> The three sharpest things are: a hound's tooth, a thorn in mud, a fool's remark

where the final, abstract term makes a strong climax, coming as it does after the magnificent touch-like concreteness of the first two terms.

HORACE REYNOLDS.

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Harvest Home: From a Painting by William Michael Rothenstein

SOME few years ago, when Mr. Michael Rothenstein was a small boy, the writer had an opportunity of seeing some of the lad's drawings. He was then staying with his family in the remote north Norfolk coastal village of Happisburgh. His brother John was studying history, and his sisters music, while young Michael chose to accompany his father, Sir William Rothenstein, on his painting expeditions. Among the drawings, produced on this occasion, were portraits drawn in line of a local church and windmill, and some remarkable imaginary sea pieces with ships rigged in fantastic splendor. It was these latter drawings which brought to the mind of the writer clear visions of the boy's career as an artist. Let it be noted that there were *drawings;* the brush and its "cabbagy" results were not encouraged by Sir William in one so young. At the time it seemed odd, to one uninitiated, that Michael was to become a student at the School of Woodcarving in London, but it is seen now how wisely this was designed to form part of his equipment as a painter.

Time elapsed, and a drawing of a bedroom scene by Michael Rothenstein came to light at the Royal Academy; this was interesting evidence of the artist's progress. It was a distinguished contribution to a heterogeneous collection, and was singled out by both critic and connoisseur.

The opportunity of seeing a recent individual show of Mr. Rothenstein's work proved an enjoyable experience. Here were what may be described as the songs of a young mountain singer—unequal, it is true, in achievement, but always effusive in delivery. These were the pictures of one who was to be as little influenced by the accomplishments of others as it is possible. He must early rely upon his own ideas for expression in a language of his own cultivation. The works were a mixture of landscape, interiors with figures, and imaginary scenes in a variety of media. Here and there the name of a master suggested itself—sometimes Daumier, sometimes Orpen, but there appeared always a sense of endeavor in the artist to be true to himself. Nor, it appeared, is it always necessary to make water colors small in scale, surrounded by wide mounts; Mr. Rothenstein's large-scale water colors, framed down to the picture edge, looked faultless for decorative purposes. His titles, too, showed distinction in their universality and avoidance of place or personal names.

"Harvest Home" is an outstanding example of the artist's care-free handling of oil paint in the rendering of movement, light and atmosphere. The shocks of corn stand purple-hued in silhouette against the golden stubble; fleecy, white clouds fleck the broad expanse of clear blue sky; the wagon lurches as the horses make a spurt over the crest of the hills, and the workers plod contentedly home after the toil of harvest.

Pavlova's Heart Was in the Dance

"The possibilities of the ballet are boundless," she used to say. "There is no emotion that cannot be expressed by the dancer. A ballet can be tragic or comic or fantastic; only a dance should never be vulgar or ugly. The art of dancing is often degraded. It is dreadful: what is called dancing is often only a series of clumsy, meaningless movements without the least approach to grace or beauty. I have seen some like that,—so-called dances—on the stage and in the ballrooms of England and America, and I feel sad when I think how much a nation loses when an art that might give so much of beauty and joy is deprived of its meaning and charm. We want all the happiness that we can give ourselves. . . .

Pavlova often gave expression to the thought: "Where there is no heart there is no art."

This was not a mere phrase. For, indeed she put her heart into every dance, that heart so full of charity and human kindness. It always seemed as if by dancing she was giving herself happiness, that the particular dance she was at that moment executing was her favourite. . . .

She often used to say to her artists:

"Master technique, and then forget all about it and be natural."

I read somewhere that Pavlova was very ambitious. That is totally untrue. She was possessed of an unusual natural modesty, which was quite incompatible with ambition. She never expected and never sought any outward marks of success, never strove to play a part in society, never wished to be surrounded by expressions of adulation. Her constant desire was to spend her hours of leisure in the circle of her friends in her garden and to be as little noticed as possible. I fail to see what part worldly ambition plays in this. Her own words confirm it:

"In order to preserve unspoilt the pictures created by him the artist should show himself to the public only on the stage, never in private life."

Exceptionally tolerant and easy-going in her private life, Pavlova became completely changed as soon as it was a question of her art. . . .

She carefully kept away from her art anything coarse or showy, any attempt on its dignity. The slightest disrespect shown to the stage, any negligence towards one's work, always wounded her deeply and immediately raised in her a spirit of determined resistance. Always she was modesty itself, never demanding any praise or unwonted deference, nor wishing to be the cause of constraint to anyone, yet Pavlova could be very firm in her demands when necessary, especially in cases when the management of a theater or the local impresario failed to do what she consid necessary.—V. DANRE, in "Anna Pavlova." (London: Cassell & Co., Ltd.)

Shops of London's East End

In the small territory of the East End are shops as fascinating as any I have found in the dozen cities of Europe that I happen to know. You have not only shops for all the things you may buy in other parts of London, including platinum, genuine pearls and diamonds, furs of sable and seal, exclusive perfumes, and pâte de foie gras; but shops for things that can be bought in few other places, as sheep bells and church bells, areca nuts and shark's fins. Here you can buy interesting pastries, and sweets that are never seen in the "better" shops—toffee-apples, humbugs, brandy-snaps, pop-corn, sherbet, colt's-foot, locusts and surprise packets. Without moving out of a particular street you can buy Roumanian beads, pelts, Dutch drops, nautical charts, praying-shawls, costers' barrows, fresh-cut chaff from the hay market, milk fresh from the cow, flags and bunting and pilots' manuals. There are shops which offer you butts and bends and shoulders and bellies, and hessians and scrims; and a shop which announces ambiguously but with Latin grace: "Dangerous Structures a Specialité." There are ships' chandlers and marine stores, and in Houndsditch there is almost every toy that the world's children know. There are shops for all manner of half-forgotten herbs—pennyroyal, saffron, tansy, senna and rue. There is a shop where you can buy your whitebait wholesale. There are shops for mystic emblems of strange faiths. And there is a shop where you can buy things I have sought vainly in West End shops; namely, all the world's gramophone records. Records of music and songs and stories and lamentations and varcries made by the peoples of China, Persia, Armenia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, West Africa, Turkey, Roumania, Russia, Greece, Korea, and the various provinces of India. At the Docks you may buy an "odd lot" of such delightfully mixed matters as lithophone, ochre, Hanchow bags, petits pois, tapioca, gum copal, slag, graphite, chicory and spelter; though what you would do with such a lot when you got it home I don't know. Give it to an artist friend, I think, for a study in still-life. There are, in the side-streets off other side-streets, shops which are not shops at all, but merely, as in country villages, cottages which have turned their front-parlours into shops and their parlour-windows into public spectacles and rendezvous for the children. . . .

One of the most interesting shops, if the word is allowed for such a building, is to be found at the corner of Plumber's Row. This is the oldest bell-foundry in England. It was established in 1570, and is known as Mears & Stainbank's. In this building you may buy bells of every sort—church bells, muffin bells, railway bells, silver hand-bells, table bells, clock chimes, town-criers' bells, cattle bells, sleigh bells and all the bells you have ever heard about. Here were cast the bells of Westminster Abbey and the chimes of Big Ben and the first bells you knew—the bells of the old nursery game, Oranges and Lemons:

> Oranges and lemons,
> Say the bells of St. Clement's.
> Brickbats and tiles,
> Say the bells of St. Giles'.
> Halfpence and farthings,
> Say the bells of St. Martin's.
> Old Father Baldpate,
> Say the slow bells of Aldgate.
> Two sticks and an apple,
> Say the bells of Whitechapel.
> You owe me ten shillings,
> Say the bells of St. Helen's.
> When will you pay me?
> Say the bells of Old Bailey.
> When I grow rich,
> Say the bells of Shoreditch.
> Pray, when will that be?
> Say the bells of old Stephney.
> I'm sure I don't know,
> Say the sweet bells of Bow.

All these were born at Mears & Stainbank's; and Big Ben which booms across Europe through the loud-speaker, and the muffin-man's bell which tinkles through the October twilight, and the bell which sends its drowsy note across the Downs with every movement of the bell-wether—all were born here. Nothing in bells is too large or too small for them. When will a Schiller or Poe arise to celebrate them?—THOMAS BURKE, in "The Real East End." (London: Constable.)

Traits of the Japanese Character

The love of nature is one of the essentially Japanese qualities, which make the lives of the race so happy. The Japanese have a passionate admiration for their own country, which they declare to be the most beautiful in the world, and compare to a vast garden designed by the gods. The scenery of Japan is exquisite, and the Japanese contemplate it with emotion. The vivid sensitiveness with which they appreciate the charm of their landscapes, and the originality of both animate and inanimate objects, is admirably expressed in their paintings and engravings. The work of Japanese painters and engravers is delicate and powerful, and they excel in the reproduction of nature. They are also wonderfully successful in expressing in their compositions the most varied and fleeting aspects of their surroundings. . . .

In everyday life the Japanese exhibits a certain gaiety, which does not make him less serious in graver moments. Such is the impression frequently gained by visitors to the country. Even nowadays the only exception to that rule is to be observed among the proletariat of the towns, who are subjected to the iron sway of modern industry.

What is the origin of this people's almost universal good humour? The secret happiness which the outward gaiety of the Japanese denotes seems to be a combination of several simple qualities — courtesy, patriotism, love of nature and a sense of humour.—F. CHALLAYE, in "The Soul of Japan." (London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd.)

Equal Opportunity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD'S love is impartial. Man is created in God's likeness, and is therefore the object of God's blessings. God gives to each of His children an abundance of intelligence, inspiration, guidance, opportunity, and joy.

Mortals are sometimes deceived by the suggestion that God, the ruler of the universe, gives freely to one and withholds from another, blesses one and deprives another of good. Christian Science dispels this ignorant concept of God and His government, teaching that, as Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Christian Science teaches us how to apply this truth.

In urging the Corinthians to aid others who were in need, by giving lovingly and generously, according to their means, Paul said: "I mean not that other men be eased, and ye burdened: but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want: that there may be equality."

God, the creative Mind, is infinite in wisdom. His creation is therefore wisely governed. We know, then, that in His good plan God has a use for all that He creates. The intelligence, ability, divine energy and willingness to serve which He expresses in His ideas He also directs, so that in their activity they fulfill His useful purpose. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 45) Mrs. Eddy speaks of "the deific law that supply invariably meets demand." Would infinite wisdom create ability with no opportunity to use it? The divine economy permits of no waste; and when we recognize that as we understand and apply it, our human experience is governed by this "deific law," we know that there can be no waste of precious moments, no waste of the splendid desire to be of useful service, no scattered, fruitless efforts. Divine intelligence is available to direct our actions so that right contacts are made, right relationships established, right decisions revealed; and thus we see the human evidence of that divine law whereby supply meets demand.

A young student of Christian Science, recently graduated from college, equipped with joy, willingness to work, and thorough training for his chosen field of activity, went to a great city with high hope of speedy accomplishment. Days were spent going from office to office seeking employment, but soon the repeated refusals disheartened him and he began to struggle with homesickness and a sense of failure and futility. But the chief disturbance was a feeling that the whole situation was unjust. Why, when he was equipped with intelligence, energy, good training for his work, should he have no opportunity for putting them to active use? Why should other men and women have positions, and he be denied opportunity to do even the humblest work?

At noon on a day when the battle with discouragement was so severe that it seemed to cloud his whole horizon, he went to a Christian Science Reading Room, and with the help of Concordances began to study what the Bible and Science and Health teach about justice and injustice. After a few moments of reading, his thought was awakened, and he realized that the only injustice there had been in this experience was the injustice in his thought about God. He had believed that God could create him with certain needs, and then neglect to fulfill them; that God could give him certain capabilities, and then fail to provide for their use; that God could love some of His children more than others. And now he saw that this had been an ignorant and false concept. He began to rejoice in all he knew of the impartiality of God's love, and the justice of His law, which gives to each one his right place and activity. As he contemplated the goodness and the unfailing wisdom and love of God, the complaints gave way to thanksgiving. The following morning he found a position in the first office at which he applied.

Let us hold to the true concept of God, and be honest in our acknowledgment of His divine justice and His constant blessings. Even in the midst of midnight experiences, we can, like Paul and Silas, pray and sing praises to God, and our recognition of God's law of universal love will free us from imprisonment in fear or discouragement. Correct thinking opens the door to God's angel-messages, which teach us confidence in the allness and omnipotence of good, and tell us we are safe in His care; for He is guiding our thoughts and steps, that in our lives may be fulfilled His good plan —His wise purpose.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

РАВЕНСТВО ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

БОЖЬЯ любовь беспристрастна. Человек создан по образу Бога вследствие чего он и является предметом Его благоволения. Бог в изобилии дает каждому из Своих детей разумение, вдохновение, все возможности и радость, и указывает им путь.

Иногда смертные введены в заблуждение предположением, что Бог, Правитель мира, щедро наделяя одного, отказывает другому, благословляет одних, других же лишает блага. Христианская Наука рассеивает это неразумное представление о Боге и Его управлении, уча нас, что "Любовь беспристрастна и универсальна в своей применяемости и в своих дарах," как это говорит Mary Baker Eddy в своей книге "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 13) Христианская Наука учит нас, как применять эту истину.

Побуждая Коринфян помогать согласно с их средствами тем, которые находились в нужде, давать им любя и щедро, Павел сказал: "Не требуется, чтобы другим было облегчение, а вам тяжесть, но чтоб была равномерность. Ныне ваш избыток в восполнение их недостатка; а после их избыток в восполнение вашего недостатка, чтоб была равномерность."

Бог, творческий Разум, бесконечен в своей мудрости. Творение Его, поэтому, управляется мудро. Следовательно, мы знаем, что в Своем благом плане Бог находит применение всему тому, что Он создает. Разум, умение, божественная энергия и готовность служить, претворенные в Его идеях, Им же и управляются, так что их деятельность выполняет Его целесообразные начертания. В "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 45) Mrs. Eddy говорит о "Божеском законе, в силу которого предложение неизменно отвечает спросу." Станет-ли бесконечная мудрость создавать способности без возможностей для их применения? Божественная экономия не допускает расточения. Когда мы постигаем, что жизнь наша управляется этим "Божеским законом," постигаем, по мере понимания и применения его,— то мы познаем, что не может быть ни потери драгоценных минут, ни утраты прекрасного желания быть полезным в служении,—и что нет беспорядочных, бесплодных усилий. Божественное разумение может так управлять нашими действиями, что все слагается логично: мы делаем нужные встречи, устанавливаем настоящие отношения, и нам раскрываются правильные решения. И мы видим таким образом наглядное человеческое доказательство божественного закона, в силу которого спрос и предложение совпадают.

Один начинающий ученик Христианской Науки, только что окончивший свое университетское образование, отправился в большой город; преисполненный жизнерадостности и желания работать, прекрасно подготовленный для избранного им поля деятельности, он твердо надеялся на быстрый успех. Дни проходили за днями в хождении из одного учреждения в другое в поисках работы, но, получая один отказ за другим, он упал духом и начал бороться с тоской по дому и с сознанием своих неудач и ничтожности. Но пуще всего было чувство возмущения, что все это положение вещей было несправедливо. Раз он был наделен всем что нужно—умом, энергией, хорошей подготовкой к работе—то почему-же у него не было случая применить все это с пользою на деле? Почему? И отчего-же другие люди, как мужчины, так и женщины, имели свое место,—в то время как ему было отказано в возможности, хотя-бы самой скромной работы.

Когда борьба с упадком духа стала такой суровой, что казалось, весь горизонт был закрыт темной тучей,—он однажды днем отправился в читальню Христианской Науки и с помощью Симфоний начал изучать чему наставляет Библия и "Science and Health" относительно справедливости и несправедливости. После нескольких минут чтения мысли его пробудились, и он понял, что, если что и было несправедливым во всем случившемся, так это только его несправедливое суждение о Боге. Он верил, что, создав его с известными потребностями, Бог не озаботился об их удовлетворении; он верил, что, наделив его некоторыми способностями, Бог не сумел найти для них применения; он верил, наконец, что Бог способен был любить одних своих детей больше, нежели других. Теперь-же он увидел, что это было его ложное, невежественное представление о Боге. Он начал радоваться тому, что он узнал о беспристрастии Божьей любви и о справедливости Его закона, который каждому определяет его настоящее место и деятельность. По мере того, как он размышлял о доброте и о непогрешимой мудрости и любви Бога,—ропот его уступил место чувству благодарности. На следующее утро он получил занятие в первом-же учреждении куда он представился.

Будем держаться правильного представления о Боге, и будем честно признавать Его божественную справедливость и Его неустанное благоволение. Даже среди полуночных переживаний, мы можем, подобно Павлу и Силе молиться и петь хвалу Господу, а наше признание Божьего закона универсальной любви высвободит нас из темницы страха или уныния. Правильное мышление открывает двери ангелам—посланцам Бога, которые учат нас верить в полноту и всемогущество добра, и говорят нам, что Его заботы охраняют нас,—ибо Он направляет наши мысли и наши шаги, дабы в жизни нашей осуществились Его благие намерения—мудрые цели Его.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

An Impression

The train sped fast through forests, darkling, lone;
Here was no life, no sound, no stir, no color:
My heart's wing drooped.
Then, suddenly, a delicate, blue spiral
Of smoke ascended through the dusky boughs,
And far beneath, an upward rush of flame
Rose from a crimson glow.
The forest had a heart, then?
And at its core the fire was burning, burning.

Forest of thought, art thou, too, darkling, lone?
Then at thy core keep the fire burning, burning.

ALMA G. V. HARRISON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Rail Stocks Lead Market Upward In Active Trading

Industrials Join Procession After Lagging in Early Session

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The jigging dollar settled down to a slow waltz today, and financial markets generally maintained a firm position in quite active trading.

Pivotal stocks were steady but displayed little inclination to repeat their recent soaring movements. Pool operations were apparent in some specialties.

The British pound sterling sagged a trifle in terms of dollars, and most European gold currencies fluctuated in unimportant fractions. Wheat was firm, and corn jumped another cent or more on further reports of crop damage. Cotton was a bit easier at one time as acreage uncertainties continued to offset large mill buying. Bar silver was off ⅝ of a cent at 36⅝ cents an ounce. Bonds were slightly irregular.

Some of the rail shares were imbued with renewed courage by fresh news of substantial increases in traffic. Advances of 1 to 2 or more points were recorded by Pennsylvania, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson and Central of New Jersey.

Various groups of stocks were moved forward including the utilities, but it was the rail group that made the best impression on the list.

Industrials, which lagged during the forenoon, advanced in the late dealings for gains of fractions to more than 2 points. Union Pacific rose 3 points.

Issues up 1 to more than 2 included American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, New York Central, U. S. Steel, American Can, United Aircraft, Case and Westinghouse.

Transfers approximated 6,300,000.

Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft and Aviation Corporation showed similar gains. The alcohols and farm stocks were indifferent.

Ammunition for the carrier group was furnished by the carloading figures of the Pennsylvania for last week, which disclosed a gain of some 25,000 over the like period last year.

Copper Metal Prices

Recent steadiness of copper company shares apparently has been based on the assumption that some of the producers, with cost of operations reduced to a minimum in the last year or so, may be able to show a fair profit should the metal sell at 9 cents a pound. Domestic shipments are now being placed at 8½ cents a pound, with some dealers unwilling to sell below 8¾. Foreign business is at the 8¾-cent rate. A moderate demand from fabricators is reported, while ultimate consumers are said to be purchasing in steady volumes.

Bond Market Irregular

Active buying in parts of the list, leading to some sharp gains, failed to lift materially the general level of bond prices today.

Quotations shifted irregularly and in a fair number of secondary issues selling was the preponderant factor.

Rail loans continued to find encouragement in the forecasts of peak carloadings when the figures for last week are published on Saturday.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1½	3
Bar silver	36⅝c	36⅝c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1 @ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	1⅛@1
6 months	1 @ ⅛	1 @ ⅛	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	¾%	¾%	¾%
Short bills	⅞@ ⅞	⅞@ ⅞	1
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	124s 1d	123s 7d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 1/16 d	18 1/16 d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Caicutta	3½
Dallas	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.46¾	$4.52½	$4.8665
Cables	$4.46½	$4.52¾	$4.8665
France—franc	.0526	.0533	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1885	.1885	.139
Italy—lira	.0717	.0723	.0526
Germany—mark	.3200	.3200	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1500	.1500	.1407
Denmark—krone	.2009	.2009	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0186	.0186	.0252
Greece—dr'ohma	.0075	.0075	.129
Holland—florin	.5431	.5440	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2200	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2266	.2261	.268
Poland—zloty	.1420	.1420	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0388	.0388	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1132	.1127	.193
Sweden—krona	.2237	.2313	.268
Swits'land—franc	.3600	.2610	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0168	.0168	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3162½	.3150	*
Shanghai—tael	.2825	.2850	*
India—rupee	.3400	.3400	.3650
Japan—yen	.2812½	.2875	.4984
Java—florin	.5400	.5400	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4983½	.50
Str. Stlments—dol	.5262½	.5262½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3425	.3450	.4345
Brazil—milreis	.0768	.0768	.1196
Chile—peso	.0300	.0300	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8050	.8050	.9733
Peru—sol	.3020	.3020	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6400	.6400	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9337½	.9337½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.3025	.3025	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stock Prices at 2:55 P. M.

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 5
97	70	7	Abraham & S pf	10	97	97	97	
13	3		Adams Express	13800	13⅜	12¼	13⅛	13⅜
36⅞	8		Adams Mills	400	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	19¼
13½	5½		Addressograph	100	11	11	11	11
9¾	1¾		Advance Rumely	1900	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
11⅜	7¼	.60	Affiliated Prod	1700	9⅜	9	9	8¾
94	80	3	Air Reduction	2600	93¾	92¼	93¾	93¼
4	⅜		Airway Elec App	800	3¾	3½	3¾	3⅝
24⅞	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	17200	22¾	20⅞	22	21
6⅝	⅞		Alleghany Corp	116500	7⅛	7	7⅛	6⅞
18	1		Allegh pf ww xxx	7480	21	17	19⅜	18
13⅞	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	2200	19	16¼	19	14
14	1⅛		Allegh pf ww XL	1900	19	18	18¼	14
22⅝	5		Alleghany Steel	100	21	20	20	20½
134½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	13200	132½	122	130¾	130¼
121½	118	7	Allied Chem pf	200	120	119¾	120¾	
22⅞	6		Allis Chalmers	8100	23¾	21	23	21½
8¾	⅜		Amal Leather	1700	7	6¾	7	7
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	3100	41¼	39⅝	39⅝	39½
38½	7¾		Am Ag Ch Del	1600	34¾	34	34¾	34½
30⅝	9		Am Bank Note	3400	25¾	25	25	
49⅝	⅝	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	44⅝	44¾	44¾	46
6½	1		Am Beet Sugar	1800	5¾	5½	5½	5½
42¾	9¼	.60	Am Brake S&F	4800	42	41	41½	42¼
96⅜	49½	4	Am Can	12800	95½	92¾	95¼	93½
38½	8¾		Am Car & Fdry	4500	35¾	33¼	33¾	35½
89¾	15		Am Car & F pf	200	89	84	84	87
10	1¾		Am Chain	800	11½	7	11¼	6¾
58¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	600	51	49¾	51	48
42¾	13		Am Com Alcohol	21300	43	40¾	43	41¾
6	1		Am Encaustic T	200	5½	5½	5½	5
13	3½		Am European	200	12½	12¾	13¾	13¾
19¾	3¾		Am'k'n Fur Pow	33100	19	17½	19	17¾
44¾	7		Am & For Pow pr	1400	37	36½	36¾	37
35¾	6		Am & For Pow 6	1400	29½	28½	28¾	29¼
27½	4¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	22¾	22¾	22¾	22½
18⅞	4fd	1	Am Hawaiian	4500	18⅞	17¾	18¾	18⅝
19⅝	3¾		Am Ice	16800	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	15
16	2½		Am Hide & L	500	14	14	14	14
14½	4¾		Am International	12300	14¼	13½	14⅛	13⅞
3½	1¼		Am La France	1500	2	2	2	2
9⅞	1½		Am La Fr pf	70	7¾	7¾	7¾	
38¾	5⅞		Am Locomotive	800	37¼	36¼	36⅞	37½
60¾	17¾		Am Loco pf	100	60	60	60	60¾
6	1		Am Mach & Met	1400	5⅞	5	5	5½
22	3½		AmMetal	10400	20½	19¾	19⅝	19¾
72	60		Am Metal 6%	500	69½	69	69	68
30	17	1½	Am News	50	27¼	24	27¼	26
15½	4		Am Power & Lt	20400	15⅞	14½	15⅜	14⅝
100¾	9⅝	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	1700	39¾	38¼	39¼	39
34⅞	9	1½	Am P&L 5½ pf	1800	32½	31	33⅜	31½
18½	4⅜		Am Radiator	44100	19⅜	19⅛	18⅝	18
23½	5¼		Am Rolling Mill	18500	27¾	27¼	27½	27⅜
39¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	1100	40	40	40	39½
7	⅞		Am Seating	1700	6½	5¾	6¼	6⅛
38¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	32	31½	32	32½
85B	62¼	4.00	Belg Nat Rys ppf	600	85½	85½	85½	85¾
19¾	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	13600	20¼	19½	20¼	19¾
30¾	9		Best & Co	2400	29½	28⅝	29⅛	27¾
46½	10¼		Bethlehem Steel	17900	47⅞	44¾	47⅜	46
85	23¼		Beth Steel pf	100	80¾	80¼	80½	81½
29⅛	6⅛		Bigelow Sanford	7200	29¼	28¾	29¼	
16¾	3½		Blaw Knox	500	15½	15	15⅝	14½
80	24		Blumenthal pf	110	50	45	50	
54½	9¼	1	Bohn Alum & Br	2400	54½	51½	52⅝	52
37½	18	1.60†	Borden	10800	36¾	35¼	36⅝	36½
9¾	5½		Borg Warner	7500	21⅞	20¼	21¼	20¾
30	6		Boston & Maine	100	29	29	29	
4½	⅜		Botany Mills A pf	1700	4	4	4	
13¾	2¾		Briggs Mfg	12100	13¼	12	13½	12
40	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	4200	39¾	38½	39¾	39
59	35¾	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	58	58	58	
85	50	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	82½	82½	82½	81¼
53¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	500	52¾	52	53¾	53¼
18½	1¾		Brunswick Balke	2100	16	15½	15⅞	16
3¼	½		Bruns Terminal	500	2¾	2½	2½	
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	1700	12½	11¾	11¾	11¾
19⅜	3¾		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	17⅛	16⅜	17	16½
9⅞	¾		Budd Mfg	21600	9	8½	9	8¾
35	3		Budd Mfg pf	200	30¾	28¾	30½	30
8¾	1		Budd Wheel	12800	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5⅝
13¼	2½		Bullard	3200	11½	10¾	10¾	11¼
3¾	1		Burns Bros B	100	3½	3½	3½	
13	1¾		Burns Bros pf	10	8½	8½	8½	
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burrougha Add	15600	20¼	19¾	19⅞	20½
7	1		Bush Terminal	500	5½	5½	5½	5¼
9½	1		Bush Term deb	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
23½	7½		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	18½	18½	18½	
5⅝	½		Butte Cop & Zinc	900	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝
2¾	1		Butte & Superior	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2⅛
7½	1½		Butterick	200	5½	5¼	5½	5½
34	8½		Byers	8800	32	30⅝	32	31½

—C—

36	7¾		Calif Packing	3100	30½	25	30½	25¾
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	1400	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
11	3		Campbell W'k'C	1200	10½	10	10¼	10
9	2		Can Dimet & Recla	17500	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
27¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	10200	25⅝	24½	25⅝	24¾
19¾	7½		Canadian Pacific	61000	20	18⅞	20	19⅛
33	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	30¾	30½	30¾	31
30½	25½	3	Capital Admin pf	1900	30	30	30	30
6¾	2	5	Caro C'lo st	10	7½	7½	7½	7½
99	30¾	4	Case Thresh	21600	99¾	92	99	93¼
83	41	4	Case Thresh pf	50	80	80	80	81
26¼	5½		Caterpillar Trac	10800	28½	25⅞	28⅞	25¾
4	⅜		Celotex Vte	1500	4	3¾	3¾	4
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	3400	56¾	53¾	55¾	55
6	1		Celotex Co	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
10¾	1½		Celotex Co pf	10	12¼	11¾	11¾	12½
14	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	19400	14⅞	13½	14¾	14
15	6		Chi & Ind & L pf	20	17	16	17	
6¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	9700	7	6⅝	7	6½
12¼	1½		Chi M St P pf	41600	12¾	11⅝	12¼	12¼
13⅞	1¼		Chi & N'western	81600	15	13	14⅞	13⅞
32¾	2		Chi & 'west pf	4500	34¾	32½	34¾	30¾
10⅝	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	900	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
25¼	5½		Chi nPeu T pf	700	21	20¼	21	20¾
10¾	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	8200	9¾	8½	9¼	8⅝
11⅞	2¾		Chi RI&P 6%	5300	14½	13½	13¾	13⅝
21¼	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	3400	18¼	15¼	18⅜	15½
22⅝	8½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	300	14¾	14¼	14½	13¾
29	5		Chickasha Cot O	800	27	26	26⅞	27½
10	2	1	Childs Company	600	10	9¾	9¾	9¼
19	6		Chile Copper	20	20	20	20	20
38⅝	7¾		Chrysler	31500	38¾	37½	38½	37¾
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	2100	23¾	23	23	23
2⅛	⅛		City Stores	9500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4⅞	1½		City Stores A	610	5½	5	5⅜	5
1¾	⅛		City Stores vte	1800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
14¼	5		Clark Equipment	200	13¾	13	13⅝	13
29¾	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	26	26	26	25
22	7		Colgate-Palm-P	4300	19½	19½	19¾	19½
18⅞	3		Collins & Aikman	5700	18¾	17½	18⅜	18¾
83	59	6	Columbia G pf A	300	80½	80	80½	79¾
74½	40	5	Columbia G 2pfB	20	71¾	71	71	71½
20⅝	6¾		Columbia Pic vte	1400	21½	19¾	21¾	19½
70	23¼	2	Columbian Carb	6100	69¼	67	68	67¼
15½	4		Comm Credit	5200	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾
17	3½		Colo Fuel & Ir	8300	16⅜	15⅝	16	15½
54	16		Colo F & I pf	30	49¾	49¾	49¾	
36½	18¼		Colo & Southern	370	36¼	34½	36⅛	33⅛
31½	12½		Colo & So 1pf	30	32	32	32	30
27		80s	Columbia Gas	32500	27¼	25⅝	26⅝	28¾
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	100	23¾	23¼	23¼	23⅝
85¼	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	85½	85	85	85	
43	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	13600	42½	41	42½	41½
97⅞	84	6	Comm I Trv pf	200	93	93	93	93¼
30⅝	9	.60	Comm Solvents	38000	29¾	28½	29¾	28¾
6½	1⅜		Comwith & So	41000	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛
60¼	21	6	Cmnwlth & So 6pf	900	53	52	53	52½
18¾	7⅜	.80	Congoleum Nairn	8800	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
5¾	1¾		Consol Film Ind	300	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
14¾	5⅜		Consol Film I pf	900	12¼	11⅜	11⅝	11½
64½	40	3.40	Consol Gas	3600	61¼	58⅝	60⅜	58¾
98	83	5	Consol Oil pf	100	93¼	92¾	92¾	91½
5½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	1900	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	48300	15⅜	15	15⅝	15¼
10⅝	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝
3½	¼		Consol Textile	12500	3	2¾	2⅞	3
10	1½		Container A	2100	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼
4½	¼		Container B	1200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
17½	3		Cont Baking A	3200	15	15	15	15
2½	½		Cont Baking B	4100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛
63½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61	61	61	
64½	35½	2	Cont Can	6200	63¼	61¾	62½	61½
16¾	3½		Cont3Dia Fibre	7700	7	6¾	7	6¾
35⅜	11½	1.30	Cont Insurance	6100	35⅞	33	34	34
19⅜	4⅞		Cont Oil	34600	19	17¾	19	17¾
81⅜	45¾	3	Corn Products	4100	81⅜	78½	81⅜	79½
148¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	10	136	136	136	136
8	2⅞		Coty	3500	7	7	7⅛	7⅛
37⅝	23	21	Cr Guam of Wheat	1400	33¾	33¼	33¾	34
14⅜	2¼		Crosley Radio	300	12	11	11	12
63½	14¼		Crown Cork & S	8600	60½	58½	60½	59¼
38	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	1000	37½	36¾	37½	36½
6	1		Crown Zellerbach	38600	7	6¼	6¾	6¾
26⅛	9		Crucible Steel	1900	27¾	26	27¾	27
4¾	⅜		Cuba Co	1200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10⅝	2½		Cuban Am Sug	8300	9¾	8¾	9½	9½
25¼	5½		Cudahy Packing	100	25¾	24	24½	23½
32¾	6½		Curtis Publishg	100	27¾	26½	27	26½
68	30		Curtis Pub pf	300	59¾	59	59¾	
3⅝	1½		Curtiss-Wright	47800	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅜
6¾	2		Curtiss-Wright A	8100	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
18⅝	4¼		Cutler Hammer	100	18¼	18	18¼	18

—D—

6¾	1⅜		Davega St	2100	3	7⅛	7⅛	6⅞
18⅜	6¼	.30	Deere & Co pf	1400	17½	16½	16½	17½
43½	40¼		Deere & Co	4800	42	43	43	43¾
24⅝	20⅝		Del & Hudson	11000	21⅞	20	21⅛	21¾

—E—

43¾	17¼		Del Lack & W	41000	45¾	43¼	43¾	43
18	3		Denver R G pf	1200	18	17½	18	18
80	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	67½	67½	67½	68
90	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	90¼	90¼	90¼	
8¾	1¾	1	Diamond Match	2200	28⅝	25⅞	28⅝	23⅝
28¾	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	28⅝	28	28⅝	28¼
35	13	1½	Dome Mines	17900	33⅝	31½	33⅝	31½
22¼	10¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	2300	23½	22¾	23½	22½
18	10¼	.75	Douglas A	9400	17¼	16½	17¼	16¾
18	6¾		Dresser A	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
8	3¼		Dresser B	10	10	10	10	10¼
10¾	1¼		Duluth So Shore	100	1½	1½	1½	
2½	⅜		Duluth So Sh pf	100	3¼	2¾	2¾	
83¼	32½	3	du Pont de Nem	31200	82¾	76½	82	79½
113¾	97¼	6	du Pont deb	400	113¼	113¼	113¼	
38⅝	9½	1	Duplan Silk	800	35	32¾	33	25¼

—E—

10	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
58½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	63½	62¼	63¼	62
130	110	6	Eastman Kod pf	30	121	121	121	122
15	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	13¾	13½	13¾	14
4¼	⅝		Edingon Scbild	4100	4	3¾	4	3¾
22	4		Edingon S pf	3800	22	19½	20	19
20⅜	10		Elec Auto-Lite	18400	25	24	25	24½
68	7¾	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	66	66	66	66
8¼	1		Elec Boat	18300	7¾	6½	7	6¾
18⅝	3¼		Elec Pow & Lt	21600	14	13¾	13⅝	13⅞
11¾	3½		Elec Pow & L pf	1300	11½	11	11¼	11¼
33¾	6¼		El P&L 6% pf	300	27½	26¾	26¾	27¼
30	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	2500	50½	47¾	50½	47
4	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	600	3½	3½	3½	3½
11	3½	3	Elk HornCoal pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
14¾	4		Engineers Pub S	100	14¾	13¾	13¾	14
47	15½	5	Engineers Pb Spf	300	38	38	38	38
13¾	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	4300	13¾	11	12¾	11¼
22	3¾		Erie RR	10400	21½	21¼	21½	22
28½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	1200	28½	26¾	28¾	28¼
20	3½		Erie RR 2pf	400	31	30½	31	
17½	8		Eureka Vacuum	200	17	17	17	17
7⅞	⅞		Evans Products	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	300	10	10	10	9¾
43	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	36	36	36	
89	48	4	Fed Motor Tr	2800	10½	10	10½	10
80	79¼	7	Fed Screw W	3200	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
33	17¼	1	Fed Water Serv	1500	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼
28¼	26½	1½	Fidel Dept Stc	300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½
35	13	1½	Fidelity Phe F In	1700	35	32¼	35	31
22¼	10¼	1.20	Fifth Ave Bus	100	9	9	9	7¾
18	10¼	.75	Firestone T & R	3600	24½	23¾	24½	23½
18	6¾	.40	Firstn T&R pf A	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf B	100	71	71	71	70½
19	2½		Follansbee B	300	17½	17¼	17¾	18
18	1¾		Food Mach	1300	13	13	13	13
22¼	¾		Foster-Wheeler	31300	21¼	21	21¼	21½
36¾	13¾	1.10	Fpurth Nat Inv	800	25	25	25	25½
21½	2		Foundation	300	19¾	17½	18½	17½
4½	¾		Fox Film A	3600	3½	3¼	3½	3¼
127	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	200	121	121	121	
40½	16¼	2	Freeport Texas	3600	38½	38	38½	38

—G—

4¾	1		Gabriel Snub A	500	4½	4	4½	4½
20	6½		Gamewell	60	15	15	15	16½
12	2¾		Gen Am Inv	6300	11	10½	10½	10¾
41¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	6500	41½	39½	40¾	40¼
31½	9		Gen Asphalt	3900	30½	30¼	30¼	30¾
30¼	13	1	Gen Baking	63900	19¾	19¼	19½	19¾
108	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	30	105	104	105	104
10½	2½		Gen Bronze	7400	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
11½	2¼		Gen Cable A	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
36⅝	10¾	.40	Gen Electric	67100	26¼	25⅜	26	25¾
12½	10⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
38¾	21	1.00	Gen Foods	7400	30	27½	28¾	30
3⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Oil Trade Needs Contract Between Nation and State

Ames Says Federal Control Raises Constitutional Problem

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—Declaring that direct federal control of production in the oil industry would cause "a grave constitutional question," Mr. C. B. Ames, chairman of the board of The Texas Company, yesterday urged a working agreement between the national administration and the state enforcement agencies to assure success for the Industrial Recovery Act as it affects petroleum.

Mr. Ames, who spoke through an editorial to appear in a forthcoming issue of The Texaco Star, official company publication, also indicated that employers and employees should first agree on their problems before industry accepts prescribed federal conditions relating to labor.

To Avoid Conflict

Speaking of the possibility of constitutional difficulty, Mr. Ames said: "If the national administration merely approves aggreements within the industry relating to production, the question still arises as to whether these agreements violate the state anti-trust laws, paricularly those of Texas—the greatest oil-producing state. Every effort should be made to avoid constitutional conflict between the Federal Government and the states in respect to this fundamental factor.

"This conflict can be avoided through coöperation between the federal and state governments. The code which has been prepared by the industry presents a sound program from an economic standpoint, but, recognizing the limitations of governmental power involved, it recommends coöperation between federal and state governments. If the national administrator will invite and procure 100 per cent coöperation with such enforcement agencies as the Railroad Commission of Texas and the Corporation Commissions of Oklahoma and Kansas, this constitutional difficulty will be removed.

"To illustrate the point: If the national administrator and the Railroad Commission of Texas will agree upon the amount of production which should be allocated to Texas, and adopt an identical program for the control of this production, the constitutional difficulty is removed because the control, if valid either under state or federal law, is valid as a whole, and in this way both state and federal agencies will unite in an effort to enforce the precise program upon which they have agreed."

Collective Bargaining

Of the collective bargaining feature of the recovery act, Mr. Ames said: "The industry is concerned by the emphasis which is being placed upon employment and wages by the national administrator in codes dealing with other industries heretofore presented. The recovery act emphasizes collective bargaining but the administrator apparently is urging industries which present codes to agree with him on matters affecting labor instead of agreeing with the employees of such industries."

Mr. Ames quoted from that part of the recovery act empowering the President to permit employers and employees to "establish by mutual agreement the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment." Where no such agreement has been approved by the President he may "prescribe a limited code of fair competition" after proper investigation.

Refrigerator Unit Sales at New High

Detroit, July 6

A NEW high in unit sales of household electric refrigerators was set in May, 1933, Louis Ruthenburg, consultant for the refrigeration division of National Electric Manufacturers Association, said.

During May, 175,119 household refrigerators were sold, compared with 132,414 units in April, 1931, the previous record month.

Despite the increase in number of units sold, the dollar value decreased 15.22 per cent between April, 1931, and May, 1933.

More Companies Make Substantial Increase in Wages

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—A 5 per cent salary increase made retroactive as of June 15 and affecting 40 per cent of the company's employees, all in the lower salary brackets, is announced by the Morris Plan Company of New York.

Arthur J. Morris, president, stated that the increase restores 45 per cent of the total reductions made in salaries of this group of employees during the last few years. The company, including its 11 offices in Greater New York, employs more than 350 people.

ROCHESTER, N. H., July 6—Two woolen mills in Rochester and East Rochester put into effect 15 per cent increases in wages, restoring in part two reductions approximating 20 per cent in the last two years.

Several hundred workers are benefited in the Cocheco Company plant of East Rochester and the Wyandotte Mills in Rochester.

An increase of 30 per cent in factory enrollment in the Akron, Ohio, factories of the B. F. Goodrich Company on June 30 over the number employed in the like month last year is announced by J. D. Tew, president.

As of July 1, Alpha Portland Cement Company increased wages and salaries 10 per cent to 20 per cent at all of its plants, the highest increase being applicable to the minimum wage.

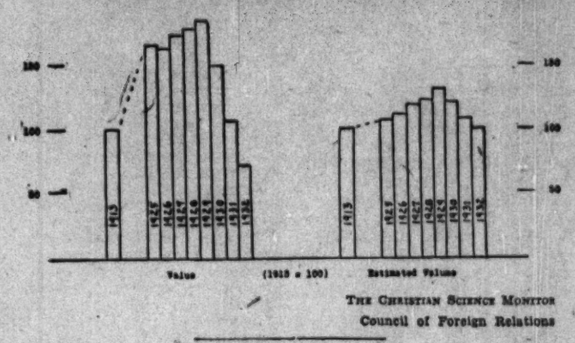
At the same time operations have been placed on a six-hour-day basis in order to give employment to as many men as possible.

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., July 6 (AP)—The Southbridge Finishing Company in Sandersdale and the Sturbridge Finishing Company in Fiskdale today announced a 15 per cent wage increase in both plants, effective tomorrow. Both factories are running night and day and employ more than 300 at both mills. Golding Brothers of New York are the owners.

Bank of England Rate

LONDON, July 6—The Bank of England made no change in its discount rate of 2 per cent.

World Trade Value 29 P. C. Less in 1932 Than in 1913



Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—This chart, based on data compiled by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, shows the fluctuations in the value and in the estimated volume of world trade in recent years. It is of special interest at this time because the World Monetary and Economic Conference has been considering ways and means for the removal of barriers to international commerce.

In spite of the improvements in transportation and communication during the last 20 years, the estimated volume of world trade in 1932 was no greater than that of the prewar years 1913, and the value of this trade in 1932 was about 29 per cent less than in 1913.

Much has been made of the fact that the volume of trade has declined less than has value. Obviously, however, in the settlement of balances between the nations it is not the volume but the value of trade that counts.

Most countries publish only partial details of the volume of their foreign trade, but yearly fluctuations in the volume can be estimated by applying price index numbers to the figures of value. The index numbers of world trade employed in constructing the chart are shown in the following table:

	Value	Estimated Volume
1913	100	100
1925	166	108
1926	163	110
1927	173	119
1928	176	123
1929	182	130
1930	147	121
1931	105	109
1932	71	100

It is interesting to add that so far the trade returns of this year represent a 17 per cent decline in value from last year.

The World's Business

A Commodity Dollar

Many persons are wondering what has caused the tilt in the President's intellectual affiliations to the "managed" or "commodity" dollar. The author of this theory is of course Prof. Irving Fisher. But the President doesn't seem to have called Professor Fisher into consultation. He is said, however, to have seen a good deal of George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell, who is a disciple of Professor Fisher's. Professor Warren, in collaboration with Prof. F. A. Pearson, recently wrote a book called "Prices," which is reputed to have made a strong impression in Administration circles, and which contains a plea for the commodity dollar.

The Place of Gold

In some proposals for a managed dollar, there is no place for the precious metals. But neither Professor Fisher nor the Cornell professors contemplate such a unit. Professor Fisher calls his the "compensated dollar." This would be a currency redeemable in gold, but the weight of gold for which the dollar would exchange would vary with the index number of wholesale prices of all commodities. If prices rose 1 per cent, the weight of gold for which the dollar would exchange, would rise 1 per cent. If prices fell 1 per cent, the dollar would exchange for 1 per cent less gold. The dollar, in other words, would cease to be a constant weight of gold with a variable purchasing power, but would become a variable weight of gold with a purchasing power as nearly constant as possible. President Roosevelt is at one with the professors in regarding the metals, to quote his May 7 radio talk, as perfectly good bases for currency. "That is why I decided not to let any of the gold now in the country go out of it," he added, as if to emphasize his allegiance to a metal-backed currency.

Symmetallism

The President has always bracketed silver with gold in talking about the backing of currency. He has never indorsed bimetallism. Perhaps he recognizes the insuperable difficulties which block the maintenance of a constant ratio between the two metals. What he seems to have in mind is a combination of the all-commodity dollar with symmetallism. Bimetallism would make a dollar equal to so much gold OR so much silver. Symmetallism would make a dollar equal to so much gold AND so much silver, thereby doing away with the problem of maintaining ratios. Professors Warren and Pearson in "Prices" say "an all-commodity dollar could be combined with symmetallism. It would mean that the weight of the two metals (gold and silver) purchasable by the dollar would be reduced one-tenth of 1 per cent if prices fall one-tenth of 1 per cent and raised if prices rose. This combination, therefore, would be better than an all-commodity dollar redeemable in any one metal." But the question of the return of redeemability in metal seems to have been postponed for "two or three years," that is, until prices have been pushed back to their 1924-25 levels. Hence gold shares, which have been boosted in anticipation of early stabilization of the dollar in gold at some devalued price, have fallen off in recent days.

Professor Cassel

At least one delegate to the London conference seems to be whole-heartedly back of President Roosevelt. This is Prof. Gustav Cassel, famous economist, who is representing Sweden. According to a report of a radio speech of his just received, he said that the raising of the price level was the primary task before the nations. The rise must come from an increase in demand, which had been brought about by a "widening of credit on liberal terms, coupled, if necessary, with measures to convert such credits into actual purchasing power." For this purpose public works for providing employment might be used, but "only to such an extent as is indicated by the aim of raising the general price level." The United States and Great Britain, he thought, should draw up a joint price-reflation program. Then the pound-dollar should be stabilized but not before.

The Other Way

Several days ago talk was current in Wall Street of mammoth operations by the central banks acting jointly to beat the speculators. Nothing has yet been done. The dollar continues to gyrate wildly. Some operators, indeed, are firmly convinced that official steps are being taken to hammer down the dollar. This is the story which has taken the place of the story that central bank operations to steady the exchanges were imminent. It shows how bewildered is the financial community. The Administration is of course anxious to see the dollar fall lower. But it seems ridiculous to suppose that it would take any financial part in promoting such a fall. It is really propagandizing the dollar down. H. B. E.

Federal Emergency Relief Expenditures

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 6

THE new Federal Emergency Relief Administration distributed $51,531,731 of federal funds to 45 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii for unemployment relief during the first six weeks of its existence.

Harry L. Hopkins, the administrator, said this allotment of funds was based on expenditures of public moneys within the states during January, February and March.

Brooklyn Trust Returns Easily Cover Dividends

NEW YORK, July 6—Operating earnings of the Brooklyn Trust Company in the second quarter of the current year were sufficient to cover dividend payments in the period and allow a small addition to undivided profits. Surplus and undivided profits on June 30 totaled $5,364,869, compared with $5,354,458 three months earlier.

Deposits were slightly below the first quarter, standing at $95,232,011 on June 30, compared with $97,794,645. Cash and United States Government security holdings aggregated $29,524,017, compared with $36,949,078 three months earlier.

Steel Prices Are Changed to Meet Operating Costs

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—Assured of sustained operations through this month by heavy specifications against expiring second-quarter contracts, the steel industry is readjusting its prices in conformity with expected changes in operating costs. All of the changes thus far made have been conservative and in consonance with the expressed policy of the National Industrial Recovery Administration, says Iron Age:

Previous prices on bars, plates, shapes and semifinished steel were reëstablished for the third quarter. Wire prices likewise were reaffirmed, although quotations on nails, long excessively low, were marked up $5 a ton. Hot-rolled strip and sheets are being quoted at prices originally announced for this quarter but subsequently withdrawn.

These quotations represent increases of $1 a ton on hot strip and $3 a ton on sheets. Advances in pipe, ranging from zero up to $7 a ton for the base sizes, merely partially restore sharp reductions made a few months ago. An increase of $5 a ton on cold-rolled strip is a change that has been sorely needed to bring prices in line with production outlays.

Among minor products, track spikes have been raised $5 a ton for July shipment, but prices on tie plates have been reaffirmed.

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COMMODITIES

The course of Commodity prices in the near future will be an important consideration in formulating investment and business policies. Broader services are now available to individuals through our enlarged Commodity Department. Commodity letters on request.

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New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange — New York Coffee & Sugar Ex.
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LONDON PARIS BRUSSELS LIVERPOOL HAVRE ANTWERP

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on Hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and due from Banks and Bankers	$	249,332,300.94
U. S. Government Bonds and Certificates		482,920,173.19
Public Securities		75,975,692.67
Stock of the Federal Reserve Bank		7,800,000.00
Other Securities		24,975,205.41
Loans and Bills Purchased		491,098,292.13
Real Estate Bonds and Mortgages		2,655,085.74
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		6,985,873.89
Credits Granted on Acceptances		83,214,878.18
Bank Buildings		14,202,829.83
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable		5,954,375.91
	$	1,445,114,707.89

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 90,000,000.00	
Surplus Fund	170,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	7,266,269.98	
	$	267,266,269.98
Accrued Interest, Miscellaneous Accounts Payable, Reserve for Taxes, etc.		6,940,262.61
Acceptances		83,214,878.18
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		72,102.00
Deposits	$1,054,343,334.79	
Outstanding Checks	33,277,860.33	
		1,087,621,195.12
	$	1,445,114,707.89

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION

June 30, 1933

RESOURCES

Cash on hand, in Federal Reserve Bank, and on deposit with other Banks	$40,049,160.99	
U. S. Government Securities	45,518,117.21	
Short Term Municipal Securities	23,205,931.04	
Acceptances of other Banks	3,717,777.62	
Demand Loans to Brokers	1,778,377.50	
Commercial Paper and Loans Eligible for Rediscount with Federal Reserve Bank	5,231,292.79	$119,500,657.15
Demand Loans		8,041,298.52
Loans, Discounts, and Investments		59,233,243.24
Banking House		6,500,000.00
Customers' Liability on Acceptances		11,150,033.36
Accrued Interest Receivable and other Assets		1,160,331.30
TOTAL		$205,585,563.57

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$ 20,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits		11,914,834.59
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, Unearned Discount, etc.		1,462,490.18
Reserve for Quarterly Dividend, payable July 1, 1933		200,000.00
Liability as Acceptor, Endorser, or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		11,381,343.07
Other Liabilities		15,280.39
Deposits — Demand	$121,728,835.37	
Deposits — Time	38,882,779.97	160,611,615.34
TOTAL		$205,585,563.57

THE NATIONAL
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Mrs. Moody Wins Way to Her Sixth Wimbledon Final

Dorothy E. Round Defeats Helen Jacobs to Reach the Title Round

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. today advanced to within one match of her sixth Wimbledon title when she defeated Hilda Krahwinkel, Germany's ranking player, 6—4, 6—3 in the semifinal round of the Wimbledon tennis championships.

Dorothy E. Round, second ranked British girl, scored a surprising victory over Helen H. Jacobs, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2 in the semifinal round today.

Miss Round, a splendid stylist, but hardly considered the equal of the California girl, rallied superbly after losing the first set, narrowly edged out the second and swept on to victory by a decisive margin in the third. Miss Jacobs's defeat cost her her chance to face her fellow-Californian, Mrs. Moody, in the final round for the second straight year and the third time since their long rivalry started in Berkeley, Calif., years ago.

Mrs. Moody won her first Wimbledon title in 1927 and repeated in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932.

Mrs. Moody played well within herself in defeating the tall German girl, falling behind only at the start, where Fräulein Krahwinkel led 2—1, and in the main keeping the ball in play and letting her opponent beat herself.

Fräulein Krahwinkel started rushing the net at the start with some success but she could not cope long with the tennis machine across the net. The galleries marveled at the certainty of Mrs. Moody's returns as the match progressed, the American keeping her opponent continually on the run after balls hit just inside the back or sidelines.

Mrs. Moody had her strokes well under control starting the second set and with Fräulein Krahwinkel becoming more unsteady by the minute ran into a 5-to-1 lead. Mrs. Moody's concentration was broken as an awning on the press box caught fire and with both playing raggedly the German girl picked up two games but then Mrs. Moody steadied and ran out the set on her own service.

The critics saw nothing in Mrs. Moody's game to enthuse over but it was apparent she was not playing at her best, retaining her reserves of energy for the play to come, as she also is still in the running in mixed doubles.

A pair of defending champions, Jean Borotra and Jacques B. Brugnon, France's veteran team, won a fifth-round match in the men's doubles, beating the crack young South Africans, Vernon Kirby and Nat G. Farquharson, in five hard sets, 5—7, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4

Mrs. Elsie Goldsack Pittman and Joan C. Ridley, English women's doubles pair, defeated Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, fellow countrywomen, in the fifth round of the women's play, 6—8, 8—6, 6—1.

Borotra and Brugnon reached the final round of the men's doubles through their hard fought conquest of the South Africans, but they appeared to be far below their form of past years.

Brugnon, usually the steady base around which the volatile Borotra dashed recklessly, was unsteady today and the greater part of the burden fell upon the shoulders of the bounding Basque. He was uncertain himself, but neither Kirby nor Farquharson seemed capable of returning the Frenchmen's services consistently, giving the Frenchmen their slight edge.

The victory of Borotra and Brugnon was popular, for the colorful Basque is still the favorite of Wimbledon crowds, Farquharson played the best tennis for the South Africans.

Jiro Sato and A. Unoi, Japanese stars, qualified to meet Borotra and Brugnon in the final of the men's doubles by eliminating the French hard court champions, George P. Hughes and Fred T. Perry of England, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Perry played unsteadily, and it was his weakness netting many low volleys that gave the steady Japanese their margin of victory. Sato's acutely angled volleys seemed particularly difficult to return, though his game as usual lacked severity.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Washington	47	25	.653
New York	45	28	.616
Philadelphia	37	36	.507
Chicago	36	38	.486
Cleveland	37	40	.481
Detroit	36	39	.480
Boston	31	42	.425
St. Louis	29	50	.367

Results July 5

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0—10	9	0
Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0— 6	10	2

Batteries—Kimsey, Faber, Gregory, Lyons and Grube; Harder, Connally, Pearson and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Lyons. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Van Grafian, Hildebrand and Owens. Time—2h. 9m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	x—	4	6	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	2	7	0

Batteries—Oliver and Madjeski; Weiland, Kline, Brown, Welch and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Weiland. Umpires—Moriarty and Geisel. Time—1h. 42m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	3	2	0	2	1	1	—	9	16	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0—	4	6	1

Batteries—Bridges and Hayworth; Blaeholder, McDonald and Shea. Losing pitcher—Blaeholder. Umpires—Summers and Ormsby. Time—2h. 12m.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	27	.620
St. Louis	40	34	.541
Pittsburgh	39	35	.527
Chicago	39	38	.506
Boston	37	38	.493
Brooklyn	33	38	.465
Cincinnati	33	43	.434
Philadelphia	31	43	.419

Results July 5

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	x—	7	14	0
St. Louis	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0—	6	12	1

Batteries—Meine, Smith, Hoyt, French and Picinich; Walker, Johnson, Mooney, Carleton and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Pfirman and Stark. Time—2h. 33m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x—	5	7	1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	3	10	2

Batteries—Tinning and Hartnett; Derringer, Johnson, Frey and Hemsley, Manion. Losing pitcher—Derringer. Umpires—Reardon and Rigler. Time—1h. 35m.

St. Pierre Football Team Seeks Games

By the Associated Press

St. Pierre, Miquelon, July 6

WANTED: Football games. But the appeal from the St. Pierre Football Association on this island, the only French possession in North America, has a tinge of a challenge to it. It reads:

"Tourist steamers and passengers coming to St. Pierre, Miquelon, are advised that there exists in this town an association football team who would be glad to arrange matches during steamers' calls at St. Pierre."

All of which makes it sound as if the footballers way up north have something or other they are ready to defend.

Kent and Hun Crews Win Heats at Henley

HENLEY, Eng., July 6 (AP)—The Kent (Conn.) School eight-oared crew today made its first start in the Royal Henley regatta a winning one, rowing to impressive victory in the first round of the Thames challenge cup competition over Jesus College, of Cambridge. Kent's winning time was 7m. 18s.

Hun School of Princeton, N. J., kept pace with Kent as they defeated Kingston Rowing Club, also in the first round of the Thames Cup, winning by a third of a length in 7m. 28s. They won by about the same margin over Trinity in a preliminary heat yesterday.

Kent School led from the starting gun as Blair, American stroke, set a faster pace than the Jesus stroke and within 30 yards had the nose of his boat ahead.

It was a parade from the quarter mile mark on and Kent ran a lead of a full length there into close to four lengths at the finish without being extended. The American youngsters rowed within themselves all the way and finished fresh.

Although 10 seconds slower in time, the tussle between Hun and Kingston proved a much finer contest. For three quarters of a mile the boats raced nose to nose and the first lead was Hun's, a bare three feet, as they pulled away from the three-quarter mark.

Winthrop Rutherfurd Jr., Princeton amateur rowing coach and last of three American entries in the Diamond Sculls, was eliminated by T. G. Askwith, Cambridge University oarsman. He lost by three lengths in 8m. 43s. following into defeat Art Strang of Princeton and R. B. Cutler of Harvard, both of whom were eliminated in the opening heats yesterday. Rutherford won his first brush yesterday from E. G. H. Thompson.

Champion Cricketers Dismissed for 240

HARROGATE, Eng., July 6 (Canadian Press)—The Yorkshire Cricketers, champion county eleven, were dismissed for a first innings total of 240 runs by the British West Indies team yesterday. Before the close of play the West Indies had scored 29 runs for no wickets.

Learie Constantine, former West Indies star, who has been released to play with the West Indies for a short time by the Nelson (Lancashire) club, with which he has been engaged for some seasons, took five wickets for 44 runs.

Mitchell of Yorkshire stayed at the wickets nearly five hours to run up 94 runs and was still unbeaten at the close of the innings. The score:

First Innings

Yorkshire

Sutcliffe, c Grant; b Constantine	2
Barber, st Barrow; b Achong	37
Holmes, lbw, Constantine	0
Mitchell, not out	94
Leyland, c Barrow; b Constantine	9
Sellars, c Sealey; b Constantine	0
Verity, c Griffith, b Achong	22
Dennis, lbw, Sealey	12
Wood, lbw, Achong	24
Smailes, c Da Costa; b Valentine	4
Rhodes, c Sealey; b Constantine	16
Extras	20
Total	210

West Indies

Roach, not out	13
Barrow, not out	14
Extras	2
Total (for no wickets)	29

Bowling: Constantine five for 44, Griffith none for 40, Achong three for 55, Valentine none for 42, Da Casta none for 8, Headley none for 1, Sealey one for 11, Grant none for 5.

Woodring Gets Cup

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 6 (AP)—William B. Woodring of Bethlehem, Penna., was awarded the grand aggregate cup yesterday at the close of the Eastern small-bore rifle and pistol championships. The cup, presented by the Roosevelt Rifle Club of New York, goes to the competitor making the highest composite score in the four most important matches. Woodring's score was 1101 out of 1125. Harry Frohm of Wilkes-Barre had 1099, and George Sheldon of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 1097. Fred Kuhn of Bridgeport, Conn., won the free trip to Camp Perry by placing first in the Camp Perry special match. In the only four-position match on the program Frohm topped the field. His score, prone, sitting, kneeling, and standing, was 190 out of 200 at 100 yards. Walter Donaldson of Jersey City had 187. J. C. Lippincott won first honors in the reentry matches at 200 and 300 yards. In these events the competitor is allowed an unlimited number of targets, the best five to count at the 100-yard range and at the 50-yard range. Woodring placed first. There were three ties at 100 and eight ties at 50, but Lippincott was adjudged the best string at each distance because of the greater number of his center shots.

Highland Belle Arrives

GIBSON ISLAND, Md., July 6 (AP)—The sloop Highland Belle, the entry in the new London-Gibson Island ocean race which was hunted by coast guard following the Chesapeake Bay storm early this week, arrived here last night—nearly 11 days and eight hours after leaving New London. The sloop, which is from Providence, carried the colors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The winning boat in the race, Eugene Dupont's High Tide, arrived a week ago.

Lieut. Turner Wins, 1 Up

PANAMA, July 6 (AP)—Lieut. H. M. Turner of the Army Air Corps was crowned Isthmian amateur golf champion. He defeated Earl S. Westman, American business man, 1 up, in the 36-hole final match of the Panama Golf Association. Turner, former champion of the San Antonio Country Club, also received the qualifying medal upon the cabled advice of the United States Golf Association when Capt. R. W. Ryden of the United States Navy failed to take part in the match play.

Rosalie Knapp Leads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANDS POINT, L. I., July 6 — Rosalie Knapp of the Women's National Golf and Tennis Club turned in a card of 80 for the first 18 holes of the Long Island women's medal-play championship tournament at the Sands Point Club, yesterday, which gave her a lead of five strokes over the rest of the field. Helen L. Hicks of the Inwood Golf Club, former national champion, was second with 85. There are 36 more holes to play.

Minnesota Wins First Baseball Title Since 1908

Captures Big Ten Championship With Six Games Won and One Lost

Big Ten 1933 Baseball Standing Final

Team	W	L	Runs For	Runs Agst	PC
Minnesota	6	1	61	41	.857
Michigan	6	2	64	46	.800
Illinois	8	2	117	50	.800
Indiana	3	3	45	37	.500
Iowa	2	2	33	33	.500
Purdue	4	3	45	36	.571
Wisconsin	5	5	55	50	.500
Northwestern	3	7	60	72	.300
Chicago	1	10	47	112	.091
Ohio State	0	7	25	57	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6 — Baseball honors in the Big Ten were captured by University of Minnesota with six games won and one lost. It is the first diamond championship triumph for the Gophers since 1908. University of Michigan and University of Illinois tied for second place with eight won and two lost. The winner of 1932, Indiana University, tied with Iowa at three won and two lost.

Minnesota, it will be noted from the record of scores, did not meet any of its three leading rivals. It was defeated only by Wisconsin, and the Gophers turned the tables on the Badgers in the return game. Marvin Shelso '35 and T. J. Gallivan '35 were the leading hurlers for Coach F. C. McCormick's nine. Shelso is credited with three straight victories and Gallivan with three wins and one loss.

Four splendid batters were displayed by Minnesota, and the best of this quartet probably was K. F. Gay '33, first baseman. Gay was marked up for sixteen hits to average .457. This record was made of nine singles, five doubles and two home runs for a total of 27 bases.

After Gay in effectiveness came H J. Streich '35, center fielder, with 15 hits, two doubles and a homer for an average of .500. Milton Bruhn '34, catcher, hit 14 times to average .412, while F. F. Krause '33, right fielder, hit 13 for an average of .481.

Teams as able as that of Minnesota were probably possessed by Michigan and Illinois. F. M. Wistert '34 was the leading Michigan pitcher, winning five games and losing one. A. B. Patchin '35 won two and lost one, while H. A. Tillotson '34 won the only game in which he appeared. A. S. Artz '34, right fielder, was the best batsman with an average of .368, followed by F. L. Petoskey '34, center fielder, and M. J. Diffley '34, catcher, according to figures supplied by Coach R. L. Fisher.

Illinois displayed an outstanding batsman in Capt. Paul Chervinko '33, catcher. He hit safely 14 times in 28 times at bat, averaging .500, and scoring 17 runs. Benjamin Lewis '35 made more hits, 24, averaging .480 and scoring 14 runs, according to data furnished by Coach C. L. Lundgren. John Toncoff '34 was another valuable hitter. He connected 19 times for an average of .452 and scored 15 runs. Among the pitchers F. E. Wrobke '33 was credited with four victories, D. N. Smith '33, two wins, and C. C. Carlson '34, two wins.

Batting power fell off at Indiana. K. F. Dugan '34, shortstop, showed the most hits, seven, for an average of .333. J. J. McLaughlin '35 averaged .367 on five hits. Coach E. S. Dean credits V. S. Wilshere '35 with winning three games and losing one, which makes him the star of the pitching staff.

The fine hitting of V. T. Cherico '35, right fielder and catcher, was partly responsible for Purdue University winning four and losing only three games. Cherico averaged .344 on ten hits and scored seven runs. J. L. Zelko '33, second baseman, was likewise effective, averaging .333 on nine hits and making nine runs. Coach W. L. Lambert listed C. F. Hartmann '33 as pitching two winning games and no losers, while W. M. Griffin '34 won two and lost one.

James Smilgoff '33, catcher, led the Wisconsin batters with an average of .406 on 13 hits. N. A. Pacetti '33, pitcher, averaged .429 on nine hits. Other heavy hitters were A. C. Cuisinier '33, shortstop, with 13, M. F. Bocek '35, centerfielder, with 12, and C. W. Vaicek '35, pitcher, with 11. The Badgers, coached by I. C. Uteritz, won five games and lost five for a balanced season. Pacetti was the leading pitcher with four victories and two losses.

Big Ten Baseball Scores

Minnesota	20	Iowa	3
Wisconsin	15	Minnesota	3
Minnesota	8	Wisconsin	3
Minnesota	7	Northwestern	3
Minnesota	8	Northwestern	5
Minnesota	10	Chicago	0
Minnesota	5	Chicago	4
Illinois	14	Michigan	10
Illinois	12	Michigan	1
Michigan	6	Indiana	4
Michigan	9	Purdue	1
Michigan	12	Chicago	2
Michigan	4	Chicago	0
Michigan	4	Ohio State	2
Michigan	10	Ohio State	8
Michigan	4	Ohio State	2
Illinois	12	Purdue	7
Purdue	6	Illinois	5
Illinois	9	Wisconsin	0
Illinois	7	Wisconsin	1
Northwestern	12	Illinois	9
Illinois	15	Northwestern	2
Illinois	30	Chicago	1
Illinois	14	Ohio State	4
Indiana	10	Purdue	1
Purdue	12	Indiana	10
Indiana	11	Ohio State	3
Indiana	10	Ohio State	5
Iowa	8	Northwestern	4
Northwestern	5	Iowa	1
Iowa	8	Wisconsin	1
Iowa	4	Wisconsin	3
Purdue	7	Chicago	4
Purdue	11	Chicago	4
Wisconsin	15	Chicago	3
Wisconsin	7	Chicago	0
Wisconsin	3	Northwestern	2
Wisconsin	7	Northwestern	6
Northwestern	16	Chicago	4
Chicago	9	Northwestern	5

'Y' Club Closed

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6 (AP)—The "Y" Club, the place where all of Eli's great varsity teams have trained since 1919, became just another Yale tradition yesterday. After its staff served breakfast to Yale, Oxford and Cambridge track and field stars before the athletes left for Boston, Mass., for the meet July 8, the place was closed. Located in an unpretentious building near the university, the club had been the place where the training tables of all major sports were laid for 14 years. In it also were the clubrooms where teams would meet with coaches to lay plans for important games. The club was doomed by the new house plan of Yale, which becomes effective in September. A modified training table will be maintained at the Ray Tompkins House, headquarters of the Athletic Association, but only the football, hockey, basketball and track teams and the crew will be fed there. Members of other teams will eat at the houses where their captains live.

Hagen and Dudley Again Under Par In British Open Golf

British Open Golf Scores

Walter C. Hagen, U. S. A.	68	72	140
Ed Dudley, U. S. A.	70	71	141
Abe Mitchell, England	74	68	142
Henry Cotton, Belgium	72	72	144
Joe H. Kirkwood, U. S. A.	72	73	145
Gene Sarazen, U. S. A.	72	73	145
Leo H. Diegel, U. S. A.	75	70	145
*George T. Dunlap Jr., U. S. A.	71	74	145
Horton Smith, U. S. A.	73	73	146
F. Densmore Shute, U. S. A.	73	73	146
J. I. Cruickshank, Buenos Aires	73	73	146
John J. Farrell, U. S. A.	77	71	148
*Jack McLean, Scotland	75	74	149
Craig Wood, U. S. A.	77	72	149
Joe Esar, U. S. A.	77	72	149
*Andrew Jamieson, Scotland	75	75	150
C. Ross Somerville, Canada	73	78	151
Olin A. Dutra, U. S. A.	76	76	152
Alfred Perry, England	79	73	152
Leslie Cotton, England	76	76	152
Paul Runyan, U. S. A.	76	77	153
*Rex Hartley, England	77	76	153
Pierre Hirigoyen, France	76	78	154
Bill Burke, U. S. A.	77	82	159
*Leslie Garnett, England	78	82	160

ST. ANDREWS, Scot., July 6 (AP)—Walter C. Hagen, the American veteran and four-times holder of the title, kept a one-stroke lead in the British open golf championship today by shooting a 72 one under par for his second round for a total of 140 for 36 holes. A rival American, Ed Dudley of Concordville, Penna., was on his heels with 70—71—141. Dudley's 35, two under par, for the inward nine was a new low for the tournament over this difficult stretch.

F. Densmore Shute of Philadelphia, with another par-equalling round of 73, joined Horton Smith of Chicago, with identical scores of 73—73—146 for the two rounds. Smith had a birdie on the long fifth to offset a missed approach that gave him a 5 on the first hole. Again on the incoming nine, he had one birdie—a 3 on the tenth—to make up for the one time he was off the line, on the thirteenth.

Dudley was swinging his clubs with characteristic ease and looked even better than yesterday, especially as there was no breakdown whatever at any stage. His second shots featured the homeward nine and but for two missed short putts, one from a yard on the twelfth, and another from four feet on the fifteenth, he would have carded a 69.

Shute, like Dudley, did his best shotmaking on the last nine, which the former Ohio professional achieved in 36, one under par. He had birdies on the fourteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth after running into a flock of trouble in the gorse bushes on the twelfth and thirteenth.

Paul Runyan and Olin A. Dutra, both engaging in their first British open tests, were unable to revive their games under strange conditions. Their troubles were chiefly concentrated around the tricky greens, where the necessity for well-controlled pitch and run shots seemed to baffle them. Their totals of 152 and 153, respectively, put them in the ruck.

Bill Burke was the first American off, playing with an amateur, Dale Bourn, and he was soon in trouble. He put his second shot in Swilcan Burn and then three-putted for a 6. Burke lacked his customary brilliant touch around the greens, finding it especially difficult to judge the early speed of the greens and he took a pair of 4's for a total of 82 and 159 for two day's play.

Gene Sarazen of New York, the defending champion, tossed away a great chance to overhaul the pace setters by taking 40 strokes for the last nine holes, scoring 73 for his second round and a total of 145, five shots back of Hagen. A 6 on the short eleventh was disastrous for the champion. He went into a tie with Leo H. Diegel, who had 75-70—145, and Joe H. Kirkwood, with 72-73—145.

John J. Farrell also made a substantial comeback with a subpar 71, six strokes below his opening round, and giving him a total of 148.

C. Ross (Sandy) Comerville, the Canadian holder of the United States amateur title, followed up his first-round 73 by going out in 35, one under par; but he faltered badly and took 43 for the last nine, giving him 78 for a total of 151.

Henry Cotton of the Waterloo Club, Belgium, justified his strong British backing by scoring a 71 for a total of 144, within striking distance of the American front runners.

George T. Dunlap Jr., New York amateur, came through with another low score, 74, for a creditable total of 146. Craig Wood, New Jersey professional, also broke par with a 72; but he was still well in the rear with 149.

Duplicating Hagen's great first round, Abe Mitchell, the veteran British professional, gave the gallery a thrill with a 68, five under par, and hurdled into third place, two strokes behind Hagen and one stroke back of Dudley with a total of 142. Mitchell had a 74 yesterday.

British hopes of breaking up the American monopoly continued to surge as Cyril J. H. Tolley, the big amateur star, added a 73 to his first round 70 for a total of 143. This was the best showing the long-driving Briton had ever made in the open championship and topped all the amateurs for 36 holes.

International League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	52	32	.619
Rochester	48	37	.565
Toronto	49	38	.563
Baltimore	46	41	.529
Montreal	41	44	.482
Albany	38	49	.437
Buffalo	37	49	.430
Jersey City	31	51	.378

Results July 5

Newark 12, Buffalo 5.
Rochester 8, Albany 2.
Montreal 3, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 8, Baltimore 7.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	56	38	.596
Portland	52	40	.565
Los Angeles	52	40	.565
Hollywood	51	40	.560
Missions	43	51	.497
Oakland	41	49	.456
Seattle	36	51	.414
San Francisco	35	57	.380

Results July 5

Portland 5, Seattle 2.
Los Angeles 5, Missions 4.
Hollywood 4, San Francisco 3.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 5.

Mobile Licenses Trucks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—An ordinance fixing licenses on motor trucks engaged in the hauling business and not having terminals in Mobile was adopted by the city commission in a recent meeting. It fixes licenses for first and second class trucks at $20, third class $30 and the larger class at $40.

Parker vs. Bell In Quarterfinal Claycourt Play

Win Easy Fourth-Round Victories at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 6—Quarterfinal singles battles in the United States claycourt championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association included an engagement between Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, Wis., national junior champion, and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, former Texan, at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club.

Parker turned in a surprisingly easy victory over another Texan, George H. Ball of El Paso in the fourth round yesterday. Ball, who looked like an upsetter in previous rounds, was somewhat off his game. Parker defeated him in a pair of love sets. It is Ball's first big tourney.

Berkeley Bell likewise came through the round easily, defeating Milton Ruehl of Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—1. Bell's short, snappy strokes kept Ruehl guessing as to the direction of the return and the constant driving from one side to another wore him down.

Perhaps the surprise of the day was the victory of John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, over Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., 6—4, 6—4. McDiarmid's friends said he was playing over his head. Grant, who was seeded No. 2 and on Sunday defeated Parker for the Tri-State title in Cincinnati, played his usual steady game, making sharp sideline placements and very few errors. The Texan beat him by giving him back everything he sent over and finally working him out of position. The long, hard-driving rallies pleased the crowd. McDiarmid was tenth in seeding.

Jack P. Tidball of Los Angeles, recent winner of the United States Intercollegiate title, defeated Wilbur E. Hess of Fort Worth, 6—4, 6—2 in a fourth-round affair. The summary:

United States Claycourt Tennis Championships

Singles—Third Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, Tenn., defeated George J. O'Connell, Chicago, 6—1, 6—4.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Daniel (Doc) K. Barr, Dallas, 6—4, 9—7.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Thane R. Halstead, Chicago, 8—6, 6—4.

Fourth Round

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, 6—3, 6—1.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated George H. Ball, El Paso, Texas, 6—0, 6—0.

Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, defeated Wilbur E. Hess, Fort Worth, Texas, 6—4, 6—2.

John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., 6—4, 6—4.

Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City Mo., defeated Henry J. Prusoff, Seattle, 6—3, 6—3.

Doubles—First Round

Sterling B. Williams, Austin, and Jack W. Smith, Fort Worth, defeated Milton Ruehl, Milwaukee, and Gilbert Sheldon, Chicago, 6—3, 6—3.

W. H. Doeg, Santa Monica, and Lawrence Myers, Los Angeles, defeated Edward Moss, Atlanta, and J. C. Challis, Chicago, 6—4, 6—1.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Karl F. Kamrath, Houston, defeated Ralph E. Ellis, Winnetka, Ill., and F. R. Stanton, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, and Daniel K. Barr, Dallas, defeated Harold Ingersoll and Wilmer Kimball, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4.

J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., defeated A. F. Winston and Ned Brown, Chicago, 6—2, 7—5.

Norman Bickel and John E. Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Robert T. Lampus and C. T. Levda, Bellevue, Penna., by default.

Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated William ORourke and Homer Dixon, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, and Richard Covington, Asheville, N. C., defeated Carl Fischer, Detroit, and Maxwell Gurman, Kalamazoo, by default.

George H. Ball and Russell E. Ball, El Paso, Texas, defeated Creel Brown and Buddy Smith, Louisville, Ky., by default.

T. F. O'Connell and Edward Shoaff, Chicago, defeated Frank Thompson and Howard Stephens, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—2.

Second Round

Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth, defeated Merle Moore and Charles Mickel, Tuscon, Ariz., 6—1, 6—0.

Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated F. D LePell and Lee W. Kulp, Chicago, 6—1, 6—1.

Gentlemen vs. Players Cricket Is Canceled

LONDON, July 6 (Canadian Press)—The scores at the end of the day's play in first-class cricket matches getting under way yesterday:

M. C. C. 132 and 19 for 1 (Owen-Smith 6 for 51); Oxford 128 (Bowes 6 for 41), at Lord's.

Gloucester 125 (Freeman 5 for 18); Kent 224 for 2 (Ames 203 not out, Todd 90 not out), at Folkestone.

Sussex 297 for 4 (J. Parks 61, James Landridge 100 not out), against Lancashire, at Hove.

Northampton 292 for 4 (Timms 122, Jupp 79 not out), against Somerset, at Northampton.

Hampshire 280 (Kennedy 97, Hayer 5 for 70); Warwick 30 for none, at Southampton.

Nottingham 166 (Smart 4 for 36), Glamorgan 91 for 7), at Swansea.

Derby 359 for 6 (Storer 63, Skinner 85, Townsend 91 not out), against Essex, at Leyton.

H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's Eleven 256 (Wellings 125, Davies 4 for 73); Cambridge 86 for 3, at Eastbourne.

Gentlemen against Players, at Oval, canceled (unable to decide teams).

Seven U. S. Athletes Sail

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6—With a schedule calling for competitions in 11 cities and seven countries on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, seven United States athletes sailed last night in the Deutschland, and one more, John F. Anderson of the New York A. C., United States discus champion, will sail in the Bremen next Tuesday to join the party in Europe. The seven athletes who sailed last night were: Glenn V. Cunningham, Elkhart, Kan., 800 and 1500-meter champion; Ralph H. Metcalfe, Chicago, 100 and 200-meter champion; Joseph P. McCluskey, South Manchester, Conn., 3000-meter steeplechase champion; George B. Spitz Jr., Whitestone, L. I., United States indoor and Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. running high jump champion; John Morriss, Lafayette, La., 110-meter high hurdle champion; Ivan W. Puqua, Brazil, Ind., 400-meter champion, and Henri J. Laborde, Stanford University Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. and National Collegiate A. A. discus champion. The trip is being made under the auspices of the Hellas Swimming and Athletic Club of Stockholm, and the first competition will be held July 19 and 20 as a part of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hellas Club games.

Letters at Northwestern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., July 6 — Five golfers and four tennis players were awarded major letters at Northwestern University for the season recently completed. The golf winners were Paul MacDonald '33 and Joseph P. Nye '35 of this city; Harold E. Reid '33 of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; R. A. Brown '35 of Arkansas City, Kan., and W. T. Flynn '36 of Butte, Mont. The tennis winners were E. A. Tetting '34, of West Allis, Wis.; Donald G. Sink '34 of Zanesville, Ohio; J. D. Laux '34 of Chicago, and L. D. Cumbo '33 of Greenville, Ill.

Uniform Monetary System Sought by Latin America

(Continued from Page 1)

abandoned until all Latin-American countries had settled their monetary problems which were passing through the stages of depreciated or paper currency.

Gold Reserves Reduced

Today, with Latin-American republics and the United States off the gold standard and allowing national currencies to seek their own levels, neither buyer nor purchaser cares to make long-time commitments since there is no way to tell what currencies will be worth during any future interval.

Consequently, because of this extraordinary situation most of the Pan-American nations have been unable to maintain any sort of equilibrium on their international balances: in other words, often the proceeds accruing to these nations in their transactions beyond their national borders have been less than the sums they have obliged to pay foreign states for goods and services received.

Meanwhile, serious inroads have been noted in gold reserves, and, as the value of currency sank certain republics have resorted to control operations in foreign exchange. To do this they have established a board or commission through which all remittances to foreign countries have been passed. Such regulations have sometimes worked out disadvantageously in that they have retarded the resumption of internal trade and monetary stabilization.

Restoration of Confidence

It is interesting to recall that before the present London conference convened a preparatory commission of experts pointed out that the restoration of international confidence would have much to do with the resumption or normal trade and financial relations. While this preparatory commission favored a reasonable freedom of goods and services and a return to the freedom of foreign exchange markets, the United States has preferred to allow the dollar to seek its own level and thus, to a certain degree, retard the resumption of international confidence.

Whether in the long run this course will prove beneficial to the United States is anyone's guess. But of three things no one needs to guess: International steps will have to be taken to (1) balance all budgets, (2) revive the stable conditions in the domestic and capital markets and (3) bring about a sufficient degree of flexibility to national economy without which international currency cannot properly function. This applies to all countries, those in Latin America included.

Today, various suggestions are being advanced toward the resumption of capital movement. One idea is, the establishment of a monetary stabilization fund to be administered by the Bank for International Settlements. The object of this fund would be to advance support to nations having depreciated currencies and, by so doing, maintain a fixed relationship to the currencies of other nations. Another idea is an International Credit Institute to derive funds from banks of issue or from private sources. This means that banks, in countries having sufficient funds, would subscribe to such an institution and the accumulated fund obtained would be made available to debtor states.

Talking the other day with Dr. William Manger, head of the division of finance at the Pan American Union here, he explained, referring to capital movements, that "a resumption of international money movements was an important factor in the stabilization of all currencies. In other words, the exporting of gold, flotation of foreign loans, and the extension of commercial credit. There is no question but what the present status of many currencies, and the international exchange situation, have been aggravated by an almost complete breakdown of the world's credit system. There has been nearly an entire cessation in capital movements from great centers of credit, and this cessation has not been due to any absence of capital but to the fact that capital is not being used."

Both Americas Affected

In view of this what effect a failure of the London conference would have on the conference scheduled for Montevideo cannot be told at this time. Latin America has many important problems for discussion, problems that do not necessarily tie in with the London conference.

The southern nations depend largely upon the United States for trade, and it is a generally accepted opinion that if the two Americas are to benefit mutually something will

Colonizing Plan Adopted in Chile For Unemployed

Great Areas in South to Be Developed Into Farming Communities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Chilean Government has decided on its land division and colonization plans, thus carrying out one of its principal promises at the general election last fall.

Conservative, liberal and radical views have been reconciled in a scheme which will enable some of the most fertile southern estates and state-owned forest lands to be settled among agriculturally inclined and equipped unemployed and families who are prepared to sacrifice urban for rural life.

The Government, which has intrusted operations to the State Institute of Agricultural Colonization, has made it clear that land division will be strictly on the basis of expropriation, cash compensation being paid to the evacuated landowners, though payment will fluctuate according to the degree of private development. Small compensation will be paid, for instance, to those who have neglected cultivation to any considerable extent.

The institute has been instructed that allotments should be made on the basis of private and cooperative development. Individual aspirants for farms should possess a minimum capital of $1200 and these would be assisted with a sum up to 10 times that amount. There also would be opportunities for those without capital resources though they would be subjected to stricter supervision on the part of the institute.

The collective scheme is designed for ambitious farm laboring classes and for town folk who had been out of work for a number of years and had no definite prospects of livelihood. These would be encouraged to emigrate to the government farm colonies where they would be provided with farming equipment and given agricultural instruction by professors from the Colonization Institute.

Colonization privileges will be reserved for Chilean citizens, from 20 to 60 years of age, but if there should be lack of applicants, foreigners with ten or more years of residence in the country will be eligible. All family dependents will be admitted on the farms, and it is emphasized that a primary feature of the colonization will be to maintain emigrant families intact. The state guarantees all educational facilities during the development stage.

Marketing of products will be guaranteed by the state through a cooperative society formed by the colonists and the institute. Railroad freight concessions will be made and markets assured through the various state institutions. Fixed prices are guaranteed and, if necessary, the state will acquire all the produce.

A preliminary sum of 150,000,000 pesos ($18,750,000) will be devoted to the financing of the plans. The greater part of this sum will be subscribed by the employees' saving societies, according to the law, though no mention is made as to whether contributions will be on a voluntary or compulsory basis. The word "required" is used in the law. Chilean employees' saving societies have a strong cash position, and their surpluses at the end of 1932 were computed at well over the amount required by the Government.

Another 50,000,000 pesos will be provided by the sale of Government lands, and, after expropriation payments are made, actual farming development and operation will be financed out of the general budget by special taxes, one of which is a tax on betting.

The loans subscribed by the savings societies and other organizations will bear 6 per cent interest, with 1½ per cent amortization, to be paid annually by the Institute of Colonization. The state, out of ordinary revenue, is pledged to provide the institute with the necessary interest and amortization coverage for the first four years. After that the state will pay up to 1 per cent of these commitments provided the institute is not in a position to meet its obligations. It is emphasized that the institute is not a concomitant of the land scheme but has been in existence for several years and rendered valuable service to the agricultural industry. The Government is convinced that it will make a success of the first land partition scheme.

The law provides that once a farm or land allotment under the state scheme has been in the same possession for 15 or more years it will be impossible to expel the occupant, it being held that by that time he has made good his claim to have mastered the agricultural profession and to lawful possession.

The fiscal land to be sold to the value of 50,000,000 pesos is in the Magallanes and Aysen territories, in the far south, and it is understood that this money will be expended immediately to provide schools, churches, social clubs and police quarters in the neighborhood of the state farms and colonies.

California Bees Make Honey Business Hum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—California's bees were very busy during 1932, according to a report of the State Department of Agriculture.

It shows that they produced 19,525,000 pounds of honey which with other hive products put about $1,000,000 into the pocketbooks of the beekeepers. While the volume of honey production was considerably above the average, the income for the year was about one-half of normal years.

Besides the sale of honey the income was derived from sale of bees, netting approximately $120,000, and beeswax, which brought in a return of $100,000. In addition to the direct return to the beekeepers, the department estimated that the work performed by the bees in the pollenization of the fruit and other crops was worth about $9,000,000 to the agriculturists of the State.

Paris Papers Adopt Gift Plan

* * *

Watches, Sea Trips and Riddle Prizes Offered in Drive to Boost Circulations

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Prize-giving methods of obtaining newspaper circulation are spreading from London to Paris. If the process continues, newspapers will be bought not for their news but for their free gifts.

In England there is some reaction to be observed. At the present time the newspaper war is livelier than ever, but some of the contestants have called for a cessation of hostilities, and there is a general feeling that it is impossible to go on squandering money in artificial aids to circulation.

There was some time ago an agreement to stop giving away presents among the popular journals, but this agreement was broken. The offending newspaper argued that it had kept within the letter of the arrangement—in that it was not making free gifts, but was making its readers pay as much as 11 shillings for a complete set of Dickens! Against their will, the other newspapers were obliged to follow suit, and they gave their readers beautifully bound sets of Dickens for 10 shillings.

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At the annual meeting of one of the newspaper companies which has just been held, the president's speech regretted the revival of these methods and suggested a truce. It is, however, to be noted that all kinds of other devices, such as offers of comparatively large sums for correct forecasts of various events, are still being practiced, though the authorities now wish to test the legality of these competitions, and in addition legislative measures are proposed to suppress them.

Free insurance was another way of raising circulation. The objection is that since all the popular newspapers employ these inducements, none of them receives any particular advantage, while increased sales of this kind do not make any appeal to advertisers.

Hitherto the French newspapers have looked askance on the distribution of gifts in one form or another as a stimulus to circulation. Now they are beginning to imitate their British confrères. Not long ago an important newspaper invited me to subscribe for a year; the cost would be about $4, and in addition to receiving the paper every day I should be given two watches—a lady's and a gentleman's.

Another publication—a weekly journal—demanded a dollar as subscription, and presented a réchaud—a little traveling stove. Another gave away a series of goblets; and a third an assortment of tools.

Now when I buy an evening newspaper on the Paris streets, I find an announcement warning me not to throw away my subway tickets, because certain numbers will be entitled to 500 francs. The precise numbers will be announced in a subsequent issue.

Or again, another newspaper invites you to become an amateur detective. If you can solve the riddle propounded in its serial, you may win 50,000 francs.

If your talents do not run in this direction, something simpler is proposed. A newspaper has an arrangement with a number of restaurants, and if you happen to be the twentieth or the fiftieth client—or whatever it may be—the newspaper will pay for your meal.

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Perhaps you would like a gratuitous sea trip? There is a newspaper willing to provide it if you fulfill the stipulated conditions. Or you would like to take the train to an unknown destination—one of those surprise journeys which are now popular? The newspaper is willing to oblige. Then there are coupons for the cinema, and many other ingenious ways of persuading you to buy a particular newspaper.

The whole idea underlying these offers is deprecated by serious organs; and obviously it belittles the functions of the press. In these times when every citizen should take an intelligent interest in what is happening around him, when it is hardly too much to say that the fate of the civilization which we know depends upon an enlightened public opinion, it is indescribably shocking to suppose that newspapers are read not for their news and for their comments on public affairs, but are taken for their coupons and prizes.

Nothing could be more important, if democratic processes are to be worked out successfully, than the existence of a truly informative press, and the existence of a reading public which desires a faithful account of the world's significant events.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 BC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Concert Footlights."
7:45 "Dramas from Real Life."
7:50 Guardsmen: Male quartet.
8:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Aldo Ricci's Phantom Strings.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Death Valley Days sketch.
9:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:30 "Silver Candlesticks," drama.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 NBC, United States Army Band.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Green Brothers Orchestra: Ruth Roy, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Trio Romantique."
5:45 NBC, "Echoes of Erin."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; pianist.
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Regimentalists: chorus.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Salute Program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Bert Lytell; Professor Sylvester; Gilda Gray; Willie and Eugene Howard; Herts Brothers.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Ray Perkins's Parade.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "The Merry-Go-Round."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, speaking from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, "Road Reporter."
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 Brookline Summer Orchestral Concert, Will Dodge, conductor; soloists.
9:00 CBS, "Wayfaring Men," sketch.
9:15 CBS, Gertrude Miesen; Four Clubmen; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; orchestra.
9:45 CBS, "World's Fair Invitation"; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Barney Rapp's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 "Timely Topics" series.
8:00 CBS, "Windy City Revue."
8:30 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
8:45 CBS, Vera Van; orchestra.
9:00 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "John Henry, Black River Giant," sketch.
10:15 CBS, Evan Evans; De Re Mi Trio; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Columbus Symphony Orchestra; Maud Rooney, soloist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Lee LaMay, baritonette.
7:00 Billy Dooley's' Orchestra.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine ensemble.
8:00 Sons of Union Veterans of Civil War program.
8:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:00 "Evening Reveries."
9:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:45 Broadcast to the fishermen at sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Moments With the Masters."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio recital.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Benufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; announcements; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local and CBS programs.
10:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:03 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

First Woman Addresses Debate at Oxford Union

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—For the first time in its history of more than 100 years the weekly debate at the Oxford Union recently was opened by a woman speaker. She was Miss Betty Russell, an official of the Oxford University Women's Debating Society, which was formed last term.

In 1908, Miss Garrett Fawcett spoke at a union debate, being the first woman to do so; and in 1926 Miss Grier, principal of Lady Margaret Hall, followed her example. But Miss Russell is the first undergraduette to share this distinction, and the only woman who ever had her name first on the evening's program.

Warrant Act Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6—Two former governors of Alabama, Mr. Charles Henderson of Troy and Mr. W. W. Brandon of Tuscaloosa, have announced that they would vote for the proposed warrant act, but against the income tax amendment, both of which will be submitted to a vote of the electorate on July 18.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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STAMPS

FREE: Commemorative Stamps—seven of the beautiful and interesting Virgil Issue (Italy), issued in commemoration of the birth of the poet Virgil and depicting the Heroes Aeneas and Anchises, Ceres and her children and other characters from Virgil's poems. Given to collectors writing for our list of sets and for our approvals. Send your name and address and 3c handling charge to

IRMA'S STAMP SHOP
CLAYTON, MO.
Stamps for beginners and advanced collectors.

GOOD STAMPS to fill those blanks. Let me help you chase odd stamps. "Introduction to Stamp Collecting," approvals. Sr. E. A. BROWN, 1 Marble Hill Ave., N. Y. C.

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Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cotuit Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $16 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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HARVARD BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP. Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop. Eugene and Nestle Permanent Waving. Marcel Waving. 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Phone Lon. 7264

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

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N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (CM)—Southwest corner 10th floor, bath; river view; also housekeeping suite, private bath; rates.

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BOATING, bathing, fishing; vegetables, milk, cream, eggs, chicken; modern; rates $12 per week July. ELMHURST FARM, Contoocook, N. H.

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Take a vacation in the Finger Lakes.
THE ROBIN HOOD INN
Near Aurora-on-Cayuga
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Dinners and Luncheons—$1.50, $1.00, 75c

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$3.95 . . . usually $5.95
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Sun Rest Chairs
for beach, lawn or porch. Chair and canopy complete. Chair folds to 38 inches to fit into your car.
$1.95
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FAVORITE SHOE STORE
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Standard 80c qt. French $1.25 qt.
Orders taken for melon molds and fancy forms.
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Special Announcement!
With each finger wave and shampoo, a manicure is given free of charge.
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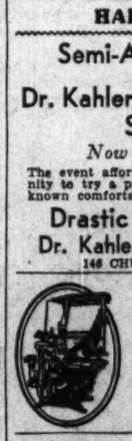

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Watches and Clocks
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Will set up and take care of an ymake of Electric Clock. Beads Restrung.
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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GRUENER ELECTRIC SERVICE
334 WEST PRESTON STREET
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Picnic Time Again!

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM
Just the thing to make the picnic lunch a success.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD, CONN.

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Olson & Jacobsen Beauty Salon
for Facials, Permanent Waves, Finger Waves, etc. Courteous attention in pleasing surroundings.
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SCANTIES $5, $7.50 and $10 *SALE PRICE* $3.95 and $5
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EXPERT SHOE FITTERS
To Men, Women, Children
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Established 1885
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156 TEMPLE STREET

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Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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NEW HAVEN
Let the Youngsters Live Their Own Lives—in Their Own Back Yards
Our Toy Section has at least a dozen ideas on how to keep the youngest generation within call—and make them like it! 7-way play gyms, real rustic cabins, slides, swings, sandboxes, showers; priced to suit the family's summer budget, too.
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Finest Laundering
Finest Dry Cleaning
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"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
THE PEOPLE'S SHOE STORE
58 BANK STREET

The Woman's Shoppe
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238 STATE ST. Telephone 9158

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(See also Westport)

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A Mutual Savings Bank

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Silk Mesh Panties
79c Pair
Blush or White
If you like next-to-nothing underthings for hot weather, you'll want a half a dozen pairs of these honeycomb mesh panties. Briefs and conservative lengths—and they launder dozens of times beautifully.
Sizes 5, 6 and 7
C. O. MILLER COMPANY
Knit Underwear, First Floor

PURE WOOL
BATHING SUITS
with Style, Comfort, Service
$1.95 to $2.95
ALSO MANY BEACH ROBES
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Choice Meats—Fruit
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BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
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Stamford Steam Laundry
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CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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QUEEN QUALITY
formerly Stamford Cleaners
CLEANING and DYEING
TAILORING and FURS
826 Main St., *Opp. Silberman's Fur. Store*

Imperial Cleaners
CALL *and* DELIVER
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Our Big July Clearance Sale
Starts Wednesday, July 12th
Our Patrons know what this sale means in wonderful savings on high-class merchandise.
Wait for It . . . Profit by Its Hundreds of Fine Special Values
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc
WATERBURY, CONN.

The MILLER & PECK CO.
Delightfully New and Smart
SUMMER FROCKS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Attractive Colors and Patterns. Sizes 14-52
PRICES 98c—$5.98

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Interior and Exterior
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May we be of service to you?
FINLAY & WESTWOOD
15 Benham Street 1081 Cook Street
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Permanent Waving
FINGER WAVING HAIR CUTTING
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HODSON BEAUTY SHOPPE
ALICE WERNER 10 BANK STREET

When You Think Underwear Think FRANKLIN-WEAR

Helen Dalby Doolittle
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NAUGATUCK, CONN. Phone 37-3

JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET
You will find here Supplies a GOOD STATIONERY STORE should keep

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for All Occasions
We are members of Florist Telegraph Delivery.
DEAN, *the Florist.*

Two Specials in
"SIMMONS" GLIDER HAMMOCKS
at July Sale Prices
Howland-Hughes

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BON TON MARKET
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Choice Meats, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables
French Lamb Chops
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AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
BRAKE SERVICE PAINTING BODY AND FENDER WORK
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Toy Shop
in the downstairs store is ready for Summer
All Kinds—Great Values
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

ENNA JETTICK
SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$4.40 $5
Exclusively at
27 So. Pearl
201 Central Ave.
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in
Albany
N. Y.
and
At 42 3rd Street, Troy, N. Y.
AAAAA to EEE Sizes 1-12

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Dependable Furniture Since 1865
Moderate Prices
for Good Furniture
84 NO. PEARL ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

G. V. & F. W.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

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PRICES *are moving* UP on everything
You will save by buying during the Midsummer Clearance Sales.
at McLEAN'S

Semi-Annual Sale
of FLORSHEIM SHOES
for Men
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
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Charis Announces
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Dial 2-5611 for individual showing. 'New Bends Easy Belt and Suspended Boning.
CHARIS *of* BINGHAMTON
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We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
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Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
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The NOSEGAY
Inc
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
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Anthracite
Bituminous
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Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
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Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

$1 12 lovely long stemmed roses all varities
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196 DELAWARE AVENUE

THE WILLOW'S
727 ELMWOOD AVE
We are making a Specialty of our 60c Sunday dinners, catering more particularly to families.

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Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

Home Cooked Hams
Cooked with the Bone
JOHN PUEHN
Choice Meats Fish, Fancy Poultry
Parkridge, cor. Dartmouth Un. 8480

FANCY VEGETABLES
GROCERIES
MEATS
Phone Un. 8589
We deliver in North Park and Kenmore
M. C. ESTEY, *Mgr.* 115 Englewood

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Now Showing Four Floors Fine Furniture — Rugs — Draperies — Curtains — Electric Ranges and Refrigerators—Gas and Coal Stoves—Electric Washers—Etc., all Purchased and Marked at the Low Price.
Buy now before prices advance.

We cater to those who desire the best in Ice Cream and Candies
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GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
330 WEST FIFTH STREET

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B. B. FOWLER CO.
GLENS FALLS
ELIZABETH ARDEN
TOILET PREPARATIONS
NELLY DON DRESSES
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Martin & Naylor Co.
Reliable Department Store
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
The best recommendation one could have. We have served our community for over sixty-four years.
LET US SERVE YOU.

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of All Kinds
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Flowers for All Occasions
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Members of F. T. D.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
When shopping pay us a visit. The store of Quality Groceries
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE, NEW YORK

ITHACA

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ATWATER'S
"If it's Good to eat, we aim to have it"
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ROTHSCHILD'S
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Fine Bavarian China
39 Piece Dinner Service for Six $29.50
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NOW—A Genuine
WESTINGHOUSE
DUAL-AUTOMATIC
REFRIGERATOR
for as little as $129.00
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R. F. SMITH
Wall Paper and Paint Shop
122 WEST STATE STREET

ARTIFICIAL ICE LEHIGH COAL
ITHACA ICE and COAL CO.
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BUY NOW *TO SAVE*
Prices will be much higher very soon
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's Big Dept. Store

Since 1849
Monument Mills
BEDSPREADS — COVERLETS
NELSON'S STORE
of SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

Where Fashion Is Foremost
Distinctive Misses' and Women's Ready-to-Wear Apparel — Millinery and Accessories.
The Marcus Co., 216 N. Main St.

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Home Dressed Poultry
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INSURANCE
AUTOMOBILE and All Other Kinds
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RI. 0297 83 W. GIRARD BLVD.

NEW YORK

KENMORE (Continued)

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All Nationally Known Shoes, Rubbers, Keds
Florsheim Douglas Enna Jettick Wilbur Coon Thorogood Kali-stenik
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LARCHMONT

COLONIAL MARKET
H. Kramer, Prop.
High Grade Meats and Poultry
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FLORAL DESIGNS, CUT FLOWERS
Ferns and Potted Plants
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Successor to George Grant

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Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
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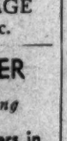

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Daily Features

All Nature

Burr Oak

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMONG the fruits of oaks, the acorns of the burr oak are especially distinctive. In the southern United States the cup which almost incloses this acorn is covered with long pointed scales, which form a conspicuous fringe-like border. In the north the fringe is distinctly shorter and inconspicuous, resembling a mossy border; and the tree is commonly called "mossy cup oak."

The trees tower from 60 to 170 feet in rich bottomlands and intervales. In the Northwest they frequently climb low dry hills as well. The range extends from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in Canada, to Pennsylvania and northern Delaware, thence southwest to Texas; and from southern Manitoba south through the Black Hills of South Dakota, central Kansas, and Oklahoma, to the Gulf. The largest size is attained in Illinois and southern Indiana. Throughout the Great Plains region the burr oak is the common tree of the so-called "oak openings." American visitors to South Africa are pleasantly surprised to note that it has been planted there as an ornamental tree.

The leaves are obovate or oblong, and like the other white oaks, the sinuses (indentations) and the lobes (finger-like projections) are rounded. When the leaves unfold, they are yellow-green with distinct hairs. At maturity they are thick, firm, and dark green.

Flowers appear in May and June, the staminate ones forming slender yellow-green spikes about six inches long, while the pistilate ones are without stalks, forming a mass of scales sometimes tinged with red.

In addition to its value for ornamentation, the wood of the tree is generally conceived to be of better quality even than the common white oak. It has strength, durability, hardness, toughness, and is heavy and close-grained. It serves many industries, including ship and boat-building, cabinetmaking, cooperage, agricultural implements, baskets, railroad ties, fences, posts, etc.

One can easily trace the family similarities of this tree and the cork oak of Spain and southern Europe. The curious corky bark is distinguishable at all seasons of the year, and in the winter it is unusually picturesque and rugged.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Verily, verily" (P. R. S.) — The correspondent writes:

> Each time this expression occurs in the New Testament it is punctuated with commas, "Verily, verily," but rarely does anyone who reads it have proper respect for the rights and standing of the comma. The expression is almost invariably read as one would be expected to read "jingle jingle" or "twinkle twinkle."
>
> As I understand it, "verily" means "of a truth," and the expression is properly read, "Verily (pause) verily (with some stress and a pause)."

In virtually all cases, "verily" in the New Testament translates the Greek word *amen*, "surely, truly, indeed." There is firmness ar conviction back of it. If one were to give the context due thought, we doubt if the words would be read *verily-verily* any more than *Ideedindeed*.

"Batch" — The attention of the Australian correspondent and others who have inquired about this co. quial word, is invited to the following letter:

> We have read, with much interest, the valuable contributions that are being made in "A Word a Day," in the Monitor. Perhaps you would wish to record the fact that bster's New International Dictionary defines the word that was spelled "batch" in your recent note under the spelling "bach," with the following definition:
>
> **bach,** *v. i.* To live like a bachelor; to care for one's self;—often with it. *Slang.*
>
> The entry will be found on page 166 of the dictionary (in the fine type at the foot of the page).
>
> We doubt if many of the words used peculiarly to us in Australia will have failed to be entered in Webster's New International Dictionary, as we had special investigations made in Australian literature.
>
> Very truly yours,
> G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
> (Signed) A. G. BAKER, President.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Pathfinder: The only thing that travels faster than light, to the feminine mind, is a run in the stocking.

Boston Transcript: The word "tax," we are told, comes from the Latin "taxare," meaning "to touch sharply." No further wisecrack is needed.

Detroit News: There have been wonderful years for the type of young married people who are drawn closer by early struggle.

Punch: Traveling by train in some parts of Russia costs nothing. Judging by what we have read of Russian railways, it is probably worth it.

Los Angeles Times: Inasmuch as the new director of the budget has been riding a bicycle for the last six years, the prospect is encouraging as to his ability to balance it.

Humorist: A castle has been let at £10 a week. What a thrill for the tenant to sight a rate-collector from a turret and then rush down to raise the drawbridge!

Cartoons of the Week

Courtesy Detroit News

Two Impressions

Courtesy Los Angeles Times

He Knows Just How They Feel!

Courtesy Los Angeles Times

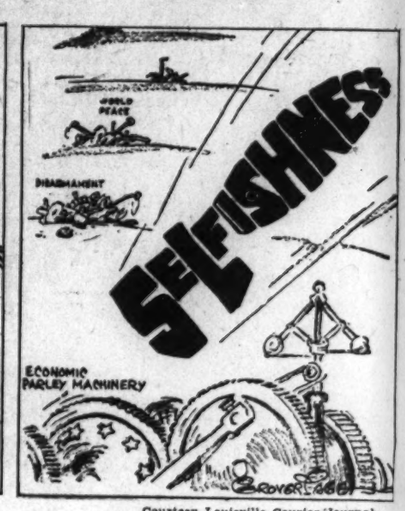
The Question

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer

When He Comes Back He'll Be Wearing a Different Suit

Courtesy New York Evening Post

Quite a Task



Courtesy Louisville Courier-Journal

Same Old Monkey Wrench

For the Scrapbook

Going to Bed

On one occasion a little girl, on confidential terms with a favorite uncle, asked him why she was sent to bed in the evening when she didn't want to go to bed, and was made to get up in the morning when she didn't want to get up.

The uncle, being the kind of uncle children grow fond of, explained that grown-up people were peculiar; they had fixed ideas and believed they were always right, no matter how wrong they might be at any given time. They were never so sure of being right as when they feared they were wrong. They had to be positive in a case like that. They thought they knew what was best for a little girl, because, not being a little girl at the time, they could look the question over without prejudice.

Grown-up people, this uncle explained to his niece, and especially parents, had the fixed idea that they knew better than little girls and better than little girls' uncles what a little girl ought to eat and drink and what she should not. An uncle or a grandfather might take a little girl or a little boy into a modern soda fountain place and have a good time, only to learn that it should not have occurred at all. However, one does not mind a rebuke, but when it is followed with orders that one must never do such a thing again, the matter takes on a serious form. How can a couple of reasonable persons ever again enjoy the same pleasure if they must never do it again? There again one is confronted with the fixed idea of the grown-up. They are like that. They can darken the whole future with a few hasty words.

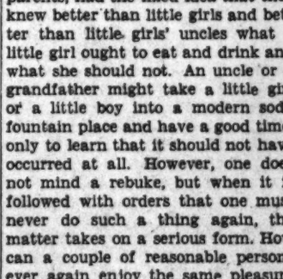
Little girls and their uncles could study parents without ever hoping to understand them. "You will notice, too," said the uncle, "that parents give castor oil to the children, but never take it themselves—nobody ever takes it when strong enough to resist it." So the two of them went into it. They hit upon many instances of the inconsistencies of parents and grown-up people generally.

"But," said the little girl, "you are grown up, aren't you?"

He held up his hand. "Never repeat that;" he said, "in my presence. Outwardly I am grown up, but never with my consent, and don't your ever be."

And she agreed she certainly would not.—*Toronto Star.*

Worth Knowing



A COAL MINE ACCURATE IN EVERY DETAIL IS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. EVEN THE MUSTY DAMP SMELL OF A MINE INTERIOR (FURNISHED BY A PERFUME MANUFACTURER) IS DUPLICATED

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LOVE cannot be hid any more than light, and least of all when it shines forth in action.
—JOHN WESLEY

In Lighter Vein

The Tactful Grocer

Voice on the Telephone: "I ordered that crab meat three hours ago and it hasn't come yet."

Grocer: "We expected a fresh shipment this morning and I've been waiting for it."

Voice on the Telephone: "But my husband is here complaining because his dinner's not ready."

Grocer: "But you wouldn't want to serve an old crab, would you?"

The Modern Father

He had gone into the library to put the thing up to her father and she was anxiously waiting on the front porch.

"Well," said the suitor when he returned, "he asked me how I was fixed and I told him I had $3000 in the bank."

"And what did he say to that?"

"He borrowed it."—*Arcanum Bulletin.*

Enterprising

"That fellow made a fortune selling antifreeze solution last summer."

"Antifreeze in the summer!"

"Yeah. He sold it to banks."

That's Different

"Mr. Jones," began the timid-looking young man, "er—ah—that is, can—er—I—will you—"

"Why, yes, my boy, you may have her," smiled the girl's father.

The young man gasped.

"What's that? Have whom?" he asked.

"My daughter, of course," replied Jones. "That's what you mean. You want to marry her, don't you?"

"Why, no," said the young man. "I just wanted to know if you could lend me $10."

"Certainly not," said Jones, sharply. "Why, I hardly know you."—*Unidentified.*

A Regular Boulevard

An auto came puffing laboriously along the road (or the place where the road was supposed to be) in one of the back districts. Finally the driver became discouraged, when the boughs of the overhanging trees threatened to stop his auto even if he was able to pull through the slippery sea of mud. He saw a native and said to him: "You don't have many automobiles come this way, do you?"

The native took plenty of time to spit, and then said: "Certainly we do. What about it?"

"How many autos have come past lately?" the man then asked.

"Well," responded the mountaineer, "there was one last year, and one the year before—and now you're here."—*Pathfinder.*

No Argument Here

"Did you share that package of gum equally with your little brother?"

"Yes. But I had to eat one stick first to do it."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

This morning Sponge was purring and brushing herself against ol' Jerry and me to beat the band—
Finally I said to her-"My goodness-Why are you getting so chummy all of a sudden?"
"Don't flatter yourself," she purred- "I'm doing this for Blackie's benefit"—
And sure enough, Blackie was not far away and was taking it all in—
"Good work," I wiggled my tail and said to Sponge-"You are giving her something to think about all right"—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Passing Show

Poet: "I desire no remuneration for this poem. I merely submit it as a compliment."

Editor: "Then, my dear sir, allow me to return the compliment."

His Job

Rastus: "What yo' wukkin' at now?"

Mose: "Ah is a blacksmith in a cafeteria."

Rastus: "What yo' mean?"

Mose: "Ah shoos flies."—*Capper's.*

Odd As It May Seem

A freak tulip—grown by a Prince Rupert (B. C.) horticulturist produced seven blossoms this spring, four on one stalk and three on other single flowers, all of them being of normal size and quality.

A London inventor—is planning to make alcohol out of peat and sawdust, and sell it as a substitute for gasoline at 10 cents a gallon. The inventor claims that no change would be necessary in automobile engines to make use of the fuel.

When a tank car—was pulled into the Omaha freight yards, a mother cat and two newly-born kittens were discovered on board. The train crew fed, but did not disturb, the felines, and they continued on their way to Kansas City.

Seven languages—Czech, Slovak, German, Hungarian, Russian, Ruthenian, and Polish are used in the Prague Parliament.

703 of 2158 airports—in the United States are equipped with night lighting.

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Hospitality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mill Hill, Middlesex, Eng.

SOME pedestrians wandering along a country lane on a hot afternoon came across a beautiful house in its own grounds. There was a notice on the gate post inviting wayfarers to enter and rest awhile on the seat to the left of the garage.

They went in and found a terrace, where they sat down. Beyond the foreground, resplendent with flower beds and trees, a wonderful view of the surrounding country stretched for miles and miles into the dim distance. And at their feet, upon the pavement were engraved these words: "The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork. Psalms 19:1."

As the guests sat peacefully basking in the sunshine, a great sense of joy and peace arose in their hearts and they blessed their unknown hosts for their spirit of kinship, their gracious, impersonal hospitality.

Surely, the hosts often entertained angels unawares.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Currencies and the Conference

WHETHER the World Economic Conference adjourns as recommended by the nations of the gold standard group or continues in session as urged by President Roosevelt on the heels of the message which produced the crisis, the world now has the benefit of knowing the issue that is at the crux of the difficulties. The Conference devolved into a contest between two schools of money.

The key to the policy of President Roosevelt, it now appears, was contained in that sentence of his message on Monday which said the United States "seeks the kind of a dollar which a generation hence will have the same purchasing and debt-paying power as the dollar value we hope to attain in the near future." This indicates something in the nature of Prof. Irving Fisher's plan for a dollar governed by an index of commodity prices.

Thus while the nations of the gold standard group in the conference were intent on one kind of stabilization of the dollar, Mr. Roosevelt was and is intent on quite another kind of stabilization. This stabilization in terms of commodity prices and purchasing power is undeniably a bold and experimental undertaking, perhaps seeming as new to many Americans as it does to the orthodox financiers of Europe, but it is laden with magnificent promise if it can be accomplished.

The quest for a monetary unit of actually stable buying power holds probably broader implications of social justice than any other one economic proposal before mankind today. Whether the methods to be adopted by the Administration will succeed can be told only by the event. But some day and in some way a truer and more constant unit of wealth will be realized, as surely as there is a meaning to the word "value."

Raising the subject at this time throws a new and complicating factor into the plans the delegates at London have been trying to lay. Probably what is most disturbing is the report that the price level of about 1924-25 is to be taken as the standard to which the dollar should be adjusted. It has been calculated that the bulk of debts in the United States were contracted at price levels averaging approximately that of 1930. To go further back than that is to ignore the fact that—unless wages are higher, and instead they are lower—prices ought to be somewhat lower in order to give consumers some benefit of technical progress.

If the gold content of the dollar today were adjusted according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index to give it the purchasing power it had in 1930, the result would not differ more than two cents from current quotations in the foreign exchange market and that on the upward side—a dollar of 75.3 cents in terms of its old gold value, whereas the dollar was quoted in terms of gold francs yesterday at the equivalent of 73.7 cents. Thus it would seem that the dollar already has pretty well reached its natural level, and that price-raising from now on should be the result of the business activity already engendered.

In fact, the knowledge now given out that the Roosevelt Administration proposes to be guided by a price index can be an earnest to those nations that the dollar would not be willfully depreciated to a fantastic figure for purposes of political or trade advantage.

The more carefully weighed plans for a managed currency provide against a change of more than a very small percentage, perhaps 1 per cent in a month, in the gold value of the dollar. In view of this it seems difficult to see why the United States could not accept a temporary arrangement with other nations to keep the fluctuations of the foreign exchange dollar within some reasonable percentage, without jeopardizing the internal plans.

However this may be, there is need for patience and an endeavor to understand the point of view of the nations that adhere to gold. The experience of some European nations with currency devaluation makes them more than chary of it. If Americans recall how disturbed they were even six months ago over the effect of depreciated foreign currencies they should comprehend somewhat the misgivings of the French, the Dutch and others.

It is well that the brusqueness of Mr. Roosevelt's earlier note has been softened in tone if not in content by the one which went forward yesterday. Conferences or individuals have need of much persuasion. In the present situation of America and the world, either the management of a currency or the reducing of trade barriers, which President Roosevelt urges, requires international coöperation. Much depends on how well he can cultivate this.

Amateur Music and the Radio

THERE is a widely spread conviction that the coming of radio has had a disastrous effect upon amateur music making. Yet plenty of evidence could be called in support of a less gloomy view. Musical festivals up and down Great Britain, for example, have held their own in recent years in spite of prevailing economic difficulty, while summer schools for chamber music, madrigals, and amateur conducting are reported to be exceedingly successful.

Perhaps the most striking indication of the fundamental vitality of the amateur music movement is to be found in the three rural counties of Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire. In 31 villages in these counties there are no less than 600 students taking weekly lessons in music. Two hundred of these are adults, many of them playing in village orchestras, and 250 are children learning the violin. Nearly all are village people—bricklayers, gardeners, garage hands. This indicates that the love of unmechanized music is still very strong in the hearts of the people, a conviction that is confirmed from another angle and in another continent by the enormous popularity of the municipal opera in St. Louis.

Furthermore, the attitude of the radiocasting organizations themselves is not by any means unfavorable to amateur music. The British Broadcasting Corporation regularly gives publicity to the work of the Central Board of the Federation of Musical Competitions by radiocasting excerpts from its festivals; while the amicable relation existing between the B. B. C. and the leaders of the amateur music movement is shown in the circumstance that the recent National Conference on "The Future of Amateur Music" was held in Broadcasting House.

It is generally agreed that the opportunity of seeing first-class professional theatrical companies stimulates, rather than discourages, the enthusiasm of amateur actors. In the same way, the possibility of listening to musicians of high talent probably fans into a flame the musical ambitions of those who have in them a store of genuine ability. The radio has undoubtedly thinned the ranks of amateur musicians; but the process, seen in its proper perspective, is likely to be regarded as one of sifting rather than of indiscriminate destruction.

The Martians Annihilated?

FROM the report of the astronomers working in the Mount Wilson Observatory, regarding the small percentage of oxygen contained in the atmosphere of Mars, the conclusion has been drawn that life cannot exist on this nearest of planetary bodies.

Thus by a single stroke are we earthbound mortals deprived of a sense of intimacy that has grown up between us and our Martian neighbors. Martians henceforth will cease to exist, even in the imagination. No longer can we draw our conclusions regarding the frivolities of mankind by comparison with visitors from Mars. Why? Too little oxygen there to support life, say the astronomers.

But this conclusion is based upon the theory that existence is limited to creatures having a similar physical structure to that of inhabitants of the earth, and, consequently, they must be similarly sustained by a proper oxygen content of the atmosphere. Is this a fair conclusion? May not other forms of life exist, even as far advanced in the scale of existence as we believe humans to be, forms that would thrive upon even 1 per cent of oxygen, or upon none at all? Such a conclusion denies the possibility that life may find expression except under the highly restricted conditions which surround earth denizens.

An analogy, imperfect to be sure, but in a way illustrative of the point, may be drawn from the divergent conditions under which various peoples of our planet exist. An Eskimo might regard life in tropical Australia as impossible as would earth's sojourners regard existence on Mars. Likewise, an Australian bushman living in the open, naked, and with no fixed abode, has as little concept of life in an igloo, of fur clothing and of a diet of seal blubber.

To say that creatures cannot live elsewhere in this expanding universe which in the eyes of the alert astronomer is rapidly taking on the aspect of infinity, is merely to say that earthlings, being ignorant of any form of existence except that requiring oxygen, assume there is no other form. Further experiments may indicate that conditions similar to those on Mars exist on all other planets except the earth. But would it not approach colossal egotism to conclude that a creative Power which is almighty would limit His creation to a portion of the universe so insignificant as to have come to be regarded as a mere speck?

Paris Goes to Rome

THE news that the Prime Minister of France intends at an early date to visit Signor Mussolini—and afterward, perhaps, to visit Herr Hitler—is highly important. Were France and Italy to come to an understanding on European policy, many dangers which now face the Continent would unquestionably be removed. If, at the same time, the beginnings of a rapprochement between France and Germany were rendered possible, the Duce would deserve the gratitude of Europe.

There is, nevertheless, to be noted a strong reaction in many quarters against the somewhat haphazard methods of modern diplomacy.

Between France and Italy the time has obviously come for a clear exposition of their respective desiderata. But it may be doubted whether such an exposition will be made unless there is a careful diplomatic preparation.

The relations of France and Italy have been peculiar. Italy was discontented with the peace settlement; and although it was not possible to grant all its demands, it might have been treated with more tact. The fact is that at Paris, during the conference, and for some time afterward, it was hardly regarded as a first-class power. Even M. Briand, who displayed the greatest ability, did not consider Italy as really important in the European scheme.

There were also doctrinal differences which prejudiced Republican France against Fascist Italy. Consequently, Signor Mussolini, who has vastly increased the prestige of his country, turned toward Germany. Signor Mussolini has assumed the leadership on the Continent of the movement toward understanding and peace, while at the same time advocating the revision of treaties. Italy cannot be ignored.

It is curious that the Radical governments of France, whether led by M. Herriot, M. Paul-Boncour, or M. Daladier, are now more anxious to reach an accord with Italy than are the Nationalists who bitterly complained of the former anti-Fascist attitude of the Radicals. Of course, the Nationalists are, as they have always been, in favor of a Franco-Italian entente; but as Radical suspicions have diminished, Nationalist suspicions have grown.

The acceptance of the Four Power pact has nevertheless given a genuine impetus to the general hope of a Franco-Italian agreement. The difficulty is that the aims of Italy are not clearly known. There has been reckless talk of Tunisian and Corsican ambitions. Even Savoy and Nice have been placed on the Cahiers de Revendications. There has been a naval rivalry in the Mediterranean. There has been a clash in Libya and Abyssinia. Italy protects Albania against Yugoslavia, and Yugoslavia is supported by France against Italy. Italy is with Hungary against the Little Entente. It seeks a "sphere of influence" in eastern Europe. It espouses the German causes which are disagreeable to France.

There can be no doubt that these are matters which should be brought to the bar of diplomatic discussion, but unless the discussions are conducted with considerable discretion they may make relations worse instead of better.

Yet, despite an understandable reserve, there is a renewed expectation, which is not unfounded, that out of a meeting between the Italian chief and the French Minister more cordial relations will spring. If these expectations are fulfilled, as they well may be, a general European reconciliation and pacification would be notably advanced.

The New Spain Looks West

LIKE all wayward daughters, the Spanish-American republics were inclined, after they had broken away from the fold, to blame all their troubles, faults and vices on the motherland. With consistent lack of logic they alleged that all their national virtues were American in origin or had developed in fighting against the currents of Spanish rule and life. It was ever thus with colonies which broke imperial ties. Many Anglophobes in the United States today are the unreasoning descendants of those who assigned all the ills of the thirteen American colonies to Great Britain. Only recently, so to speak, are English and Spanish Americans beginning to realize how unfair and illogical were some extremes of their attitude toward the imperial capitals overseas.

The Spanish Americans seemed to be partially justified in ascribing many of their political ills to Spain. In the course of the nineteenth century Spain appeared hardly better able to govern herself than her erstwhile daughters. But soon memories of the colonial period and of the wars for independence began to dim, and as they dimmed a better perspective was obtained. The inheritors of the Spanish tradition in America commenced to take stock of themselves and to discover to what extent they were indebted to the land of Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

The discovery was amazing. It became impossible to catalogue all the treasures Spanish galleons had carried to the New World and had left there for all time. They were more than bridges and buildings, more than laws and religion, more than speech and manners.

Spain herself was not backward in bringing her former daughters to a consciousness of their indebtedness to Castile and Aragon, to Andalucia and all the other provinces of Spain that contributed great gifts to America. She was unwilling to sit by idly while France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States, with honeyed words and material gifts, wooed the love and trade of her American daughters. Spain pushed the Pan-Hispanic movement hoping that this would counteract and offset Pan-Americanism supported by the United States and the Pan-Latinism preached by the French. Hispanic Americans, in their turn, began to take up the cudgels in behalf of Spain and to rehabilitate her in Hispanic-American circles. Spain crowned with laurel wreaths Hispanic-American poets and writers, and a new era of cordiality came into being.

Now the word is that the Socialist Republic of Spain believes that she can make even greater contributions to her American daughters than she has in the past. The present rulers of Spain believe that they have discovered a formula of government admirably suited to peoples born and bred in the Iberian tradition. They hope Spain may provide her former daughters with a form of government better in practice than those copied, in part, from France, the United States and Great Britain.

A gallant gesture indeed, and a fine ideal, but of doubtful utility inasmuch as the political problems of Spain and Hispanic America have neither the same ethnic or natural setting nor the same causes. But Spain's efforts are worth watching. Her influence in Spanish America is great. And it may be both natural and useful that vigorous young daughters should find themselves drawn closer than ever to a rejuvenated motherland.

Editorial Notes

A motorist out Evanston (Ill.) way the other day got a police escort and right of way to a conflagration because he was driving a red automobile. He even passed the fire chief. Later he was fined and ordered to paint his car another color. Other American motorists may feel a little envious of him, perhaps, and a little sad for him, too. For while he is probably the only American who has got somewhere in a hurry without having a policeman ask him "Where's the fire?" he also is the only one who might have given that ubiquitous officer an answer.

Musicians and composers have frequently gone to the birds for inspiration, but a Van Nuys (Calif.) man sounds a new note in nature observance. After practicing for more than a week with a bullfrog in his back yard he was able to attain low notes previously beyond his reach and successfully passed an examination that led to his acceptance as a member of the bass section of the local business men's glee club.

Uncle Sam, Social Worker

INTO the closing hours of the Seventy-third Congress, President Roosevelt projected proposals to reorganize the Federal Government—again. But they didn't get anywhere. Instead they went over to the next session.

There has not been an Administration in years which did not propose some reorganization of the framework of the executive departments. The need for changes of some sort is pretty generally conceded, but no two reorganizers seem to want to reorganize along the same lines.

Yet, if for no other reason than economy—and there are numerous other reasons—the departments ought to be overhauled and the present set-up changed in many respects. If the vast, complicated and creaking mechanism ever should be taken apart, the purpose will differ from that of the boy who tries to put back all the parts of the clock which his curiosity leads him to take apart. The object of reorganization will be to leave out as many of the parts as possible and see if the machine will still run.

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Unmistakably there is a trend toward simpler government, not only nationally but in the states, municipalities, counties and smaller units. Recently a southern state abolished a number of bureaus under a reorganization act. Shortly the Governor received a letter from a farm woman that she "would like to buy some of those abolished bureaus"—that she "didn't see why so many bureaus ever were needed anyway." She undoubtedly expressed a feeling which many taxpayers have had for a long time.

Examination of the sprawling framework of the Federal Government reveals an astonishing range of functions. The social or human services which Uncle Sam performs for his family of 122,000,000 members have extended remarkably in the last decade or two. Uncle Sam, in fact, has become about the biggest social worker in the country, measured in terms of services, set-up, personnel and costs. He has become a judge, teacher, jailer, probation officer, poor master, home maker, public health administrator, alienist, hospital administrator, food inspector, guardian of Indian and other wards and protector of women and children, to mention only some of his social service rôles.

In all, not less than twenty-five federal departments, bureaus, boards, divisions, committees and commissions provide social services. The Government has tried to follow the rule of confining its work in this field largely to research and dissemination of information and experience and the development of consultation service. But it has been necessary to assume some operating activities. Its largest activity of the latter nature is the maintenance of hospitals for disabled veterans.

Social services sometimes are found in queer places. For example, the Public Health Service is in the Treasury Department. This is the oldest social service of the Government, dating from 1798.

Women and children especially are the object of Uncle Sam's solicitude. The Federal Children's Bureau, created twenty years ago, provides a nation-wide information service to mothers on the care of children and the prevention of child labor, exploitation and juvenile delinquency. It promotes care of handicapped children. It stimulates local legislation for the protection of children. The United States was the first nation to create a government bureau (placed in the Labor Department) devoted entirely to the interest of children. Since 1912 many nations have followed its example.

The Women's Bureau of the Labor Department investigates and reports upon the welfare of women in industry.

Uncle Sam teaches mothers how to clothe and feed their families. The Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture disseminates carefully acquired information about home management, diets, clothing, home furnishing and allied matters. In this same department an Extension Service promotes better living conditions on farms, and the Bureau of Dairy Industry seeks safe milk supplies.

If anyone wishes to know how many births, marriages and deaths there are in the country, and other similar statistics, the Census Bureau has as comprehensive data thereon as it has about the general population census. The Bureau of Mines seeks to prevent accidents and generally safeguard workers in the mineral industries.

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Uncle Sam plays father as well as uncle to some 60,000 Indian children, looking after their education and general welfare. The Bureau of Indian Affairs is in the Department of the Interior, which has been called the land, home and education department of the Government. The Office of Education is in this department. Its studies and activities affect more than 40,000,000 children.

As probation officer, Uncle Sam operates through the Department of Justice, especially the Attorney-General and the Bureau of Prisons, which administers correctional institutions and supervises the parole and probation of federal prisoners and juvenile delinquents.

The depression resulted in Uncle Sam's taking up more actively the duties of national poor master, first through a quasi-governmental relief organization, then through large grants for direct relief allotted through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and now through a new Federal Relief Administrator. The federal relief bill now runs into many millions.

The biggest welfare job which Uncle Sam performs, in point of cost, is hospitalization, relief and care of veterans of all wars. This responsibility is lodged in the Veterans Administration, a recent consolidation of the Bureau of Pensions of the Interior Department, the former Veterans Bureau, and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Uncle Sam is also an employment manager, park superintendent, housing authority, conciliator of industrial disputes, forester, social statistician, immigration inspector, economist, farmer, financier, postman, vocational expert and teacher, and general guardian of the family which is the United States. If he has a middle name it must be Versatility.

G. A. H.

Notes From German Cities

Beautiful "Berolina"

IN THE "Berolina" statue of the Alexanderplatz, Berlin has a sculptural work of art no less errant than has been the equally famous "Eros" of Piccadilly Circus in London. Eros, after long absence, is back in his place. Berolina is still in her boudoir in a Berlin suburb making preparations to resume once more her fashionable sway. It is six years since a huge lorry, ten meters in length, eloped with her in the dead of night from the Alexanderplatz. A similarly ponderous chariot has been chartered for her nocturnal return, for Berolina is no ordinary dame. She is many times life-size and of such magnificent build that only when traffic is at its lowest can enough space be found in the streets for her procession to pass.

Eros is an elf beside Berolina. But his absence from his post was from a similar cause. The reason in both cases has been the prolonged but now completed underground railway excavations where they stood.

Each of these two statues reflects in some measure the temperament of the nation to which it belongs. Eros, despite his sentimental cognomen—he is named after the ancient Greek effigy of affection—might almost be said to shoot out silence with his bow and arrow. Berolina, although also never known to speak, is less impersonal in her charm. So human is she that to this day in an unpretentious residential flat in Berlin one may meet, in person, the lady from whose features her sculptor, Professor Emil Hundrieser, worked this personification of the city of Berlin. This lady is Frau Anna Fellgiebel, who was chosen for maternal beauty, now mellowed but not impaired by the forty-four years that have gone by since the statue was made. Not only the Alexanderplatz, but Berlin will welcome Berolina back. Among the distinguished spectators at her second unveiling a foremost place is being reserved for Frau Fellgiebel to whom Berolina is as the daughter in Shakespeare's sonnets, to whom it was said:

> Thou art thy mother's glass, and she in thee,
> Shows forth the lovely April of her prime.

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Census Aids Social Plans

A census has just been held of Germany's vast population. In Berlin alone 30,000 voluntary unpaid helpers have taken a hand in the work which has been of so heavy a nature that it must be several months before the full results can be known. The head of every household has had to fill in a form asking a number of questions about everyone who lives under the same roof as himself or herself. This year the answers to these questions have more importance than ever before to the state. This is because with the regulation of imports and reorganization of the entire national life, it has become essential to ascertain what numbers of people have to be provided for in each category of employment, age and qualification for work.

The undertaking would have been even heavier than it has proved but for the use of counting machines. The system pursued has been to have a separate card for each individual person. These cards are punched with holes, the position of each hole indicating some particular fact. One in a corner may show that the individual concerned is a woman. Another in another position may indicate how many children she possesses. Another records her age, yet another whether she is a wife, a widow or a spinster. Others may give information regarding her occupation and her religion. The cards are run through a machine which sorts them again and again, in each case according to the position of some particular hole. By these means tables are prepared without further labor, showing precisely how many people there are in each of the very numerous groups. The Government can thus tell not only how many there are in each group at present, but how the groups are likely to change in the next few years, as new entrants reach an age to join them or to retire. This will enable timely preparations to be made so that work, food and houseroom may be provided for all. To the census, therefore, the National Socialist Government looks for guidance in the extensive schemes of public works it has in hand for the German unemployed.

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Bremen Sets World Record

Germany's show passenger steamer of the North German Lloyd Line, the Bremen, has just set a world record by accomplishing the previously unequaled average speed of 28.14 sea miles on its eastward run across the Atlantic Ocean from New York.

It was in June, 1858, that the first steamer of the same name to be owned by the North German Lloyd Company sailed from New York, reaching Germany in sixteen days, a voyage now ordinarily accomplished in six days.

Compared with the giant vessels of the present day this first Bremen was a cockleshell. It had a gross registered tonnage of 2687 tons, being only one-nineteenth of the size of its modern namesake. It had accommodations for 400 passengers, engines of 700 horsepower and a crew of seventy. The Bremen of today is of 51,656 tonnage. It accommodates 2200 passengers, has engines developing 105,000 horsepower and carries a crew of 1000. The Bremen comes third in size among the great Atlantic liners. It is the latest of its class, having been built in 1929. The two which are bigger are the Majestic of the White Star Line, of 56,625 tons, built in 1921, and the Berengaria of the Cunard Line, of 52,226 tons, dating from 1912.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Is the Human Mind?

AN UNUSUAL and what can be considered almost a miraculous operation was performed some time ago in a Cleveland clinic on a woman who was suffering from a tumor of the brain. . . . It was necessary to remove almost all of the right half of the sufferer's brain. This operation . . . left the patient only partially paralyzed on the left side. No noticeable effect has been produced on the mental or intellectual powers of the sufferer. Her mind is functioning as well now as it ever did.

This will be interesting as well as instructive to those who confuse the merely physical organ of the brain with the as yet not defined mind. . . .

The question then arises as to what is the mind. Is it or is it not an entity? . . . In short, has the brain any distinctive and vital part in the process of imagination, thinking, forming judgments and the other higher functions of mentality? If it has, why is there no effect upon the mentality of the woman who has lost half of her brain?

Will not the physical psychologists take this operation as a text to argue that mind is not an entity and has no existence of itself? But in their argument that mind is an effect rather than a cause, an effect of sense perceptions acting as forces like light or sound and motivating thought, the brain is given an intermediate function. How will they explain the lack of mental impairment when the brain itself is impaired?

Must we not fall back on the assumption that the mind is a divine endowment of a kindred nature with the soul if not a part of that endowment? In short, does not the mind remain as indefinable as ever?—*Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.*